



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**KYODO Obtains Copy of APEC Report on Trade**  
*OW 2210050893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT*  
*22 Oct 93*

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 22 KYODO—A high-powered panel set up by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum says in its report that the group should form a free trade area so as to liberalize trade and investment in the region.

The report, a copy of which has been obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, urges the group to "agree now to adopt an ultimate goal of free trade in the region and determine in 1996 the timetable and strategy for reaching that goal."

The report has just been sent to the group's 15 members ahead of their conference of heads of government and annual ministerial meeting on November 19 and 20 in Seattle in the United States.

Its proposal for a free trade area is one of 15 recommendations aimed at achieving a wider vision of an Asia-Pacific economic community that would involve the group playing a leading role in trade liberalization efforts both regionally and globally.

"Our group believes that APEC should adopt a bold new vision for the future of the Asia-Pacific. That vision would center on the creation of a true economic community in the region—an Asia Pacific Economic Community," the 75-page report said.

The 11-member panel, set up a year ago, was headed by American Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute of International Economics in Washington, who is said to wield considerable influence with the administration of President Bill Clinton.

APEC groups Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan and the United States, as well as the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Sources said several of the proposals are likely to face opposition from ASEAN members.

Thailand and Malaysia have indicated that they would not tolerate institutionalization of APEC, which was set up in 1989 as a consultative forum on regional economic and trade matters.

The report urges APEC members to seek liberalization beyond what has proved possible at the global level, focussing on issues that have not been agreed in the stalled Uruguay Round of world trade talks, held by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

It also said APEC should make new liberalization offers at the Seattle conference to help break the deadlock in the Uruguay Round, and should push strongly for GATT

to launch another major global negotiation by the end of 1995 even if the round is concluded by the end of this year.

Another proposal is to hold informal meetings of APEC leaders such as the one in Seattle every three years. It said such high-level informal gatherings are essential to ensure that the region "adopts, sustains and faithfully implements a vision of the type suggested in this report."

It said the Secretariat should have a permanent staff headed by an official of ministerial rank and called on members to boost technical cooperation and launch a series of programs to facilitate trade and investment in the region, including adopting an Asia-Pacific investment code, a mechanism for settling disputes, and more regular meetings among APEC economic ministers and officials.

**'Summary' of APEC Panel Report**

*OW 2210052893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT*  
*22 Oct 93*

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 22 KYODO—The following is a summary of proposals by a panel of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum expected to be discussed by APEC heads of government and ministers at their meetings in Seattle next month.

**Global trade liberalization:**

- Place top priority on global trade liberalization and a strong GATT system.
- Endorse successful completion of the Uruguay Round by the end of 1993.
- Announce new liberalization offers if the outcome of the Uruguay Round appears uncertain by the time of the APEC ministerial conference in Seattle.
- Push for GATT to launch the next major global negotiation by the end of 1995.
- Initiate, immediately after completion of the Uruguay Round, international consultations to begin planning a fresh phase of global liberalization and creation of a wise persons' group in GATT.
- Propose that the new GATT negotiation tighten the rules that govern regional economic groupings and conduct annual reviews of such groupings.

**Regional trade liberalization:**

- Pursue an active program of regional trade liberalization on a GATT-consistent basis to help create an Asia-Pacific Economic Community.
- Aim for free trade within the region through regional efforts as may be necessary to supplement future multilateral negotiations.
- Determine in 1996 the target date and timetable for achieving free trade.
- Seek additional liberalization beyond what has proved possible at the global level, focusing on issues which could not be agreed globally in the Uruguay Round.

and could be addressed in future multilateral talks, especially the next GATT negotiation proposed to begin by the end of 1995.

#### Trade facilitation programs:

- Adopt an Asia-Pacific investment code to reduce uncertainties and transactions costs of trade and investment.
- Adopt an Asia-Pacific dispute settlement mechanism based on either the "Dunkel Text" or the Canada-United States or NAFTA model as soon as possible.
- Ministers and officials responsible for macroeconomic and monetary policy in APEC members should meet regularly to promote cooperation to support regional trade liberalization, growth and the adjustment of regional imbalances.
- Consider adopting a policy based on one of the existing models of international cooperation on competition policy.
- Adopt a medium-term objective of mutual recognition of product standards and mutually acceptable domestic testing and monitoring procedures for standards in selected priority industries, such as telecommunications or aviation safety.
- Make sure their trade and environmental policies are mutually reinforcing and broaden their environmental consultations and coordination.
- Find ways to prevent the issue of rules of origin in subregional groups from becoming a new and serious source of uncertainty hampering trade and cooperation either in the Asia-Pacific or globally.
- In implementing the trade facilitation program above, the annual APEC ministerial meetings should review the progress of each of its components.

#### Technical cooperation:

- Provide region-wide support to supply in a balanced manner such public infrastructure as higher education, transportation, telecommunication networks and energy facilities.

#### Institutionalizing APEC:

- Economic, finance, trade and industry ministers of APEC should gradually assume the central role in the APEC process, including its annual ministerial meeting.
- Informal leadership meetings should be convened at least every three years.
- After the initial three years of operation of the APEC Secretariat, members should take a collective financial responsibility in recruiting and paying for its substantive staff.

—APEC should limit its research priorities to a few vitally important regional economic issues, rather than involving itself and spreading its limited resources across too many projects as at present.

#### ESCAP Optimistic on Economic Growth Prospects

*OW1510131993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—A four-day meeting of the Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) concluded Friday [15 October] with a positive outlook on the prospects for economic growth in the region. But the ESCAP steering group of the committee for regional economic cooperation tempered its optimism with concern over the possible adverse impact of the external economic environment.

The talks were attended by representatives of 24 countries in the ESCAP region, five countries outside the geographical scope of the commission and over 10 international organizations. A draft report issued at the meeting's end said there was "a general consensus on the positive growth outlook for the region, a trend that has been strengthened by the ongoing process of economic policy reform and restructuring of the economies on South Asia and Indochina."

It was recognized, however, that there was "no room for complacency as the external environment, which would impact the region's growth prospects, was not very encouraging at present."

The draft said participating delegations voiced "hopes and concern" about the outcome of the protracted Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations "particularly with regard to its impact on liberalization of world trade in agriculture and commodity prices."

An ESCAP secretariat study submitted at the meeting noted that in 1992, the combined gross domestic product (GDP) of 20 selected developing ESCAP economies grew at an estimated rate of 6.7 percent, while the world economy grew at a meager 0.6 percent.

It said the same trend is projected to continue in the immediate future, with the developing ESCAP region likely to grow by 6.7 percent in 1993 and 1994, whereas world economic growth is expected to grow by only 1.5 and 3.0 percent.

The study attributed the greater growth in developing ESCAP economies in part to their diversification of export markets, which have moved from the United States toward Europe and other developed Asian countries.

## Japan

### 'Officials' Quoted on Trade Talks With U.S.

OW 2310015793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0117 GMT  
23 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 22 KYODO—The United States urged Japan on Friday [22 October] to set up a "Freedom of Information" Law to promote greater transparency in government regulations and enhance competition in the Japanese market.

Japanese officials said U.S. trade negotiators made the suggestion in a one-day meeting in Washington on antitrust policy, customs procedures and government rules on the establishment of large retail stores in Japan. The talks were part [of] a wide-ranging trade accord concluded between Japan and the U.S. to set up a new "framework" of commercial relations between the two countries.

Japanese officials said the U.S. suggested Japan should guarantee public access to government information through legislation and proposed the creation of a "Freedom of Information" Law similar to the U.S. freedom of Information Act.

To ensure greater transparency in government transactions, the U.S. side also urged the Japanese Government to eliminate the practice of issuing "administrative guidelines" in verbal form and put all such government arm-twisting in black and white, Japanese officials said.

In addition, the U.S. side urged the Japanese Government to accelerate customs procedures for imports, step up antitrust enforcement and speed up the clearance procedure for the establishment of large-scale retail shops. U.S. officials noted that while it takes only 14 months in the U.S. to get approval for a large new retail store, it takes nearly three years to get government approval in Japan.

### U.S. Companies Bid for Supercomputer Contracts

OW 2510084593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Five U.S. companies are among nine computer makers planning to bid for 11 Japanese Government supercomputer contracts, a wider field that reflects U.S. pressure over alleged discrimination against foreign firms, industry sources said Monday. The number of bidders for the contracts to be awarded under a fiscal 1993 supplementary budget is the largest ever, the sources told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The U.S. bidders are the Japanese subsidiaries of Cray Research Inc., Intel Corp., International Business Machines Corp., Unisys Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp.

The Japanese bidders include Canon Sales Co., a computer distributor which plans to sell supercomputers

made by U.S. suppliers such as Thinking Machines Corp. The others are NEC Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Fujitsu Ltd.

To date, the number of bidders for government supercomputer contracts has been limited to four or five, with Japanese companies dominating the list.

U.S. trade and industry officials have accused the Japanese Government of discriminating against U.S. supercomputers. U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor had warned that Washington might retaliate if the bidding process is not fair this time.

Six or seven machines required will be next-generation "massively parallel processing (MPP)" supercomputers, a field where U.S. companies dominate, the sources said. While Japanese firms are working on MPP machines of their own, industry analysts say they are years behind their U.S. rivals.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Industrial Science and Technology Agency will be the first to announce the result of its tender for a supercomputer November 25. The results of bids for the 10 other supercomputers will be made known by next February.

### Agency Favors Improved Screening for Bidding

OW 2410091693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT  
24 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—The Management and Coordination Agency Monday [25 October] will advise government ministries, agencies and semigovernment organizations to improve their screening practices so that new and foreign applicants can join in designated bidding systems, agency officials said Sunday. The agency, in examining screening systems, found the bodies had used "unfair" items such as results of prior contracts and relations in selecting private contenders, the officials said.

The inspection was made from July to September last year on 20 ministries and agencies plus 20 government-related bodies, including Japan Highway Public Corp.

Among the 35 ministries and bodies which practice screening on applicants in awarding construction works through a designated bidding system, 20 valued "subjective" items such as achievement of work and labor welfare conditions. Seventeen of them put importance on "deep relations," thereby giving more priority to local companies in deciding who will be designated applicants.

The agency will urge those bodies not to use "unfair" items, fearing continued hindered participation to foreign and new companies.

The inspection also revealed that a total of 43 suborganizations affiliated with 15 government ministries, agencies and semigovernment bodies have failed to publicize the names of contract winners and related information.

In addition, none of the suborganizations has made public reasons for exclusion as a designated company, except in 34 large state-funded projects agreed to in a Japan-U.S. construction agreement.

The agency plans to ask concerned bodies to publicize the results of bidding and, if requested, to explain reasons why companies lose out. In the future, the agency will make "timely" inspections on bidding systems for public works projects, which have been a focus of recent bribery scandals involving Japan's leading construction companies, the officials said.

### **Food Agency Appeals Against Rice Hoarding**

*OW2210113793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT  
22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—The Food Agency said Friday [22 October] it will launch a nationwide media campaign against the hoarding of rice in fear of shortages resulting from a poor harvest. Farm Minister Eijiro Hata will appear in television commercials to ease consumers' concern over stable rice supplies and appeal for them not to rush to buy the staple food, the agency said.

The agency said it will place advertisements in 59 newspapers across the nation over a week assuring that there will be no shortages.

### **GATT Head Urges Early Rice Import Tariffs**

*OW2310043293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—The chief of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) urged Japanese Diet members Saturday [23 October] to accept rice import tariffication as early as possible.

GATT Director General Peter Sutherland met a partisan group on economic issues composing 10 Diet members, including former Labor Minister Toshio Yamaguchi, at a Tokyo hotel. Referring to the timing of agreement among GATT members concerning Japan's rice import liberalization, a group official asked Sutherland if a five to 10-year moratorium on all tariffication would be acceptable, some of the members said.

Sutherland said he believes other GATT members would not accept such a plan, they said. Sutherland was quoted as saying failure of the Uruguay Round of trade talks is a delusion and Japan's politicians should take a leading role in wrapping up the rice import issue.

### **Takemura: Tokyo Faces 'Final Decision' on Rice**

*OW2310120593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[Text] Fukuoka, Oct. 23 KYODO—The chief spokesman of the Japanese Government said Saturday [23 October] that Japan has no choice but to take steps of "some kind" to allow foreign access to the country's rice

market. Masayoshi Takemura, giving a lecture in Fukuoka, said "time is nearing for Japan to make a final decision" on the matter.

The chief cabinet secretary said farm trade talks between the United States and the European Community (EC) have made considerable progress. The situation has reached a point that Japan cannot resist the opening of its rice market any more, he said.

Differences over farm trade between the U.S. and the EC and Japan's rice import ban are regarded as two major difficulties to a successful conclusion of the seven-year-old Uruguay Round of trade talks by the December 15 deadline.

Japan, which has banned imports of rice for decades, has been under growing pressure to replace the ban with tariffs to help spur the stalled Uruguay Round of trade talks under the auspices of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

GATT Chief Peter Sutherland has indicated Japan's rice imports would be a few percent of its total consumption if it accepts GATT's "tariffication without any exception" proposal, Takemura said.

Takemura indicated that the two sides discussed an idea that Japan accept tariffication with a moratorium.

The GATT director general, who visited Japan this week, urged Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Thursday to exercise leadership and open Japan's rice market to imports.

Several newspapers at home and abroad reported earlier this week that Japan has proposed a compromise to the U.S., calling for giving Japan a six-year moratorium on replacing its rice ban with tariffs. During the moratorium, Japan would import 3 to 5 percent of its domestic consumption.

On Monday, Hosokawa denied the reports on Japan's compromise proposal and said, "it is natural (for Japan) to make every effort to conclude the Uruguay Round of world trade talks by the end of the year." Hosokawa added "(but) Japan will continue negotiations in line with the hitherto basic policies (barring rice imports)."

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Eijiro Hata indicated on that day that Japan may accept "minimum access" of foreign rice but reiterated the government's opposition to replacing the rice import ban with tariffs.

Most political parties oppose the lifting of the rice import ban, saying Japan is already the world's top importer of food and should maintain the decades-long self-supply of rice. Some consumer groups also oppose the rice import, pointing to the danger of chemicals used to grow foreign rice.

**Emergency Rice Imports To Top 2 Million Tons**

*OW2310031893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japan's emergency rice imports will increase to a record high of two million tons this year in the wake of an exceptionally poor rice crop for the 1993 production year, industry sources said Saturday [23 October]. The volume, which accounts for about 20 percent of the estimated annual demand of 10.5 million tons, is far more than the former record high of 1.4 million tons, imported in 1953.

Japan has decided to import a total of 200,000 tons of rice from Thailand, China, Taiwan and the United States within the year, of which 133,000 tons of Thai rice have already been shipped from Bangkok this week.

Japan's rice harvest index as of October 15 is expected to dip to 75 against the normal level of 100, significantly lower than an earlier estimate of 80, based on a survey as of September 15. Official figures for the 1993 production year will be released later this month.

The breakdown of rice to be imported consists of 1.7 million to 1.75 million tons of staple rice and 250,000 to 300,000 tons for making processed food and alcohol. Talking about only staple rice, Japan is expected to import about 900,000 tons in the March-June period and about 800,000 tons over the following four months, according to the sources.

**Indemnity Payments to Farmers To Hit 'Record'**

*OW2210113893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT  
22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Indemnity payments to rice growers as a result of the worst harvest in the postwar period are expected to hit a record 400 billion yen, government officials estimated Friday [22 October].

The officials said the Finance and Agriculture Ministries are studying the possibility of drawing the necessary funds from both the general account and the fiscal investment and loans program, known as the second budget.

The estimated amount far exceeds the previous record of about 248 billion yen paid out in 1980 due to a poor harvest as well as the 66 billion yen reserve fund set aside by the government for emergencies, the officials said. They said indemnity payments will be made under a government-insured agricultural mutual aid program. The government will appropriate funds from its reserves if the amount of payments exceeds the insured money.

In the case of the 1980 harvest, the government shoudered about 200 billion yen of the necessary amount. The government has asked the national agricultural insurance association to speed up damages assessments, the officials said.

**European Urges Automakers To Curb Shipments**

*OW2310075393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—A European automobile industry leader called on Japanese automakers Saturday [23 October] to divert shipments of locally produced vehicles from the flagging European market to other areas. Helmut Werner, president of Mercedes-Benz AG and leader of the European Automakers Federation, told a news conference that the Japanese share on the European car market has dropped only 7.0 percent so far this year despite the overall market decline of 17.0 percent.

Japanese automakers should divert shipment of their vehicles built in Europe to other markets, he said.

Werner said he was dissatisfied with an agreement reached between Japan and the European Community in September to monitor Japanese sales to Europe but added he is not considering renegotiations on the agreement. He said sales on the European car market may decline further in 1994 pointing to a possibility of reorganization in the European automobile industry.

He described ongoing Japan-U.S. talks on automobile trade as a necessary process, but added that government-level negotiations will not help automakers increase customers.

**Takemura: Tokyo Favors Nuclear Dumping Ban**

*OW2510112593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Japan will support calls for a comprehensive ban on nuclear waste disposal at sea at a meeting of the London Convention set to begin November 8, the top government spokesman said Monday [25 October]. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura made the remark in a meeting of the House of Councillors Audit Committee.

Japan is party to the 71-nation International Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Waste and Other Matters known as the London Convention and in force since 1972. The London Convention bans the dumping of high-level radioactive waste at sea and requires prior notification when low-level radioactive waste is dumped.

Signatories to the London Convention agreed in 1983 to a moratorium on all radioactive dumping at sea, which does not, however, have legal force.

Japan has strongly protested Russia's dumping of low-level radioactive liquid into the Sea of Japan. Russia has argued, however, that Japanese electric companies have been doing the same thing for years.

Approval of over two-thirds of the parties to the London Convention is required for an amendment to effect a comprehensive ban on jettisoning nuclear waste at sea.

**Russian Nuclear Dumping Deepens 'Mistrust'**

*OW2310014093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japan's lingering mistrust of its huge northern neighbor has been refueled by Russia's dumping of tons of liquid radioactive waste into nearby waters just days after President Boris Yeltsin concluded a fence-mending visit to Tokyo. And Moscow's decision Thursday [21 October] to suspend further dumpings in the Sea of Japan, following a storm of criticism from Japan and other countries, may have come too late to salvage its badly tarnished image here.

Roundly condemning the dumping, government officials, environmental groups and mainstream media called the episode all the more bewildering in light of Yeltsin's clear affirmation in Tokyo of the impropriety of polluting the seas with nuclear waste. "The Japanese people were shocked and outraged by this action and particularly so because it took place only days after President Yeltsin's visit," said a senior Foreign Ministry source.

Pointing out that distrust of Russia has long been a part of the Japanese psyche, a product of years of icy relations between the two countries, the source added, "this incident really added to that distrust."

Among Japan's major dailies, the **MAINICHI SHIMBUN** said the dumping exposed Moscow's "clear lack of environmental awareness," while the **ASAHI SHIMBUN** slammed it as "a poorly timed act of bad faith. "No sooner had an agreement been reached between the Japanese and Russian leaders to set up a working committee to study the problem than the Russians kicked dirt in our faces," the **ASAHI** said.

During his visit, Yeltsin drew wide praise in Japan for his efforts at taking the chill out of Russo-Japanese ties despite having his hands full with turbulence on the home front.

Bilateral relations were earlier strained by the Russian leader's abrupt postponement of a previously scheduled visit, which he blamed on Tokyo intransigence over the two countries' territorial dispute.

Upstaging pessimists who predicted that a visit at this time would yield little, Yeltsin went on the offensive by offering a candid apology for mistreatment of Japanese prisoners of war after World War II as well as a long-sought affirmation of a 1956 Soviet pledge to eventually return two of four disputed islands to Japan. Yeltsin also pleased his hosts by signing a declaration in Tokyo confirming that "ocean dumping of radioactive wastes raises grave concern on a global scale, particularly due to its effects on the environment of the neighboring countries."

The Russian leader further agreed to press ahead as early as possible with plans for a joint survey on radioactive pollution in the Sea of Japan. But on October 17 a Russian Navy tanker dumped some 900 tons of liquid radioactive waste from dismantled nuclear-powered ships of the Russian Pacific Fleet at a point some 550 kilometers west of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido.

The move came less than a month before an international meeting in London which is expected to permanently ban radioactive waste dumping at sea. Japan's initial surprise and incomprehension were compounded when Russian officials said Japan was given notice of the dumping well ahead of time. The assertion was later retracted.

Japanese Government officials later acknowledged that while Yeltsin pledged to halt the dumping, he never promised Russia would stop immediately.

A Russian Embassy official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Moscow has informed international regulatory agencies ahead of the dumping. He regretted the timing and expressed hope that the episode will not adversely influence the development of bilateral ties.

"We know about the emotional reaction of the Japanese people, but to solve the problem I think we must pay attention not only to its political aspect but also its technical aspect," he said.

The diplomat said that since radioactive waste disposal sites on land are now filled to capacity, "we need some time to come up with new facilities." He added any external assistance to augment Russia's own efforts would be welcomed.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry official, meanwhile lauded Russia's "relatively swift" decision to suspend dumping at sea, which he said "eased our distrust and in a sense resuscitated a positive image here about Russia."

The official said the incident may only reflect discoordination within the Russian Government, calling it a possible case of "one hand not knowing what the other is doing." But he said Moscow must take further action on the issue to restore its good name in Japan, while Japan must approach the issue "constructively" by perhaps helping Russia build land-based disposal facilities.

"The Japanese people are keeping their fingers crossed," he said. "We will need a little more time to deliver a final verdict as to the sincerity of their thoughts and actions."

**'No Abnormal Readings' From Dumping Site Noted**

*OW2510035493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Yonago, Tottori Pref., Oct. 25 KYODO—A Japanese survey boat brought back samples of seawater

Monday [25 October] from the spot where the Russian Navy dumped radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan on October 17.

Eight plastic containers each containing 20 liters of water collected from the surface of the sea by the Maritime Safety Agency boat were taken by truck to the Ocean Surveys Division of the agency's hydrographic department.

The agency said the water is from the spot 550 kilometers west of Hokkaido where the Russians dumped 900 tons of liquid radioactive waste. It was collected at four points in a line from 240 kilometers north of the Oki Islands, which are part of Shimane Prefecture, to 280 kilometers north-northwest of Sado Island off Niigata Prefecture.

The boat's captain said instruments detected no abnormal readings in the water or air near the surface, and that no Russian vessels were sighted in the area.

### Mikhailov: Tokyo Dumping More Radioactive Waste

OW 2510082293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0736 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Tokyo Electric Power Co. releases 10 times more radioactivity every year into the Sea of Japan than the Russian Navy dumped a week ago. Japanese officials quoted Russian Atomic Energy Minister V.N. Mikhailov as saying Monday [25 October]. Mikhailov told Science and Technology Agency Chief Satsuki Eda that his country's dumping posed less of a health hazard than similar actions by the Japanese electric power industry, the officials said.

The nuclear waste dumped by the Russian Navy earlier this month had radioactivity of 37 billion becquerels, compared with 400 billion becquerels annually dumped in the Sea of Japan by Tokyo Electric Power's Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Plant in Niigata Prefecture, Mikhailov said.

Tokyo Electric Power said the plant in 1992 released tritium, a radioactive isotope, with 390 billion becquerels of radioactivity.

Eda told Mikhailov that the Japanese power station releases radioactive waste after "conducting assessment of public nuclear exposure and ensuring safety," the officials said.

The Japanese agency chief agreed that 37 billion becquerels of radioactive waste is not likely to affect the environment, they said. Eda, however, said Russia should carry out a "proper survey on environmental effects" before regarding the dumping safe, according to the officials.

Mikhailov, who came to Tokyo to discuss the dumping issue, reiterated Moscow's request for Japan to buy

highly enriched uranium removed from scrapped Russian nuclear weapons. Mikhailov said his country will be able to build a facility to dispose of nuclear waste in Russian Far East city of Khabarovsk if Japan buys four tons of such uranium a year, he said.

The Russian Navy October 17 dumped about 900 tons of nuclear waste in the sea. Moscow has suspended a planned second dumping after receiving strong protests from Japan and South Korea.

Environmental group Greenpeace Japan said that the Japanese Government "has been reluctant to criticize Russia's dumping of nuclear waste at sea because it wants to retain that option itself."

Naoki Ohara, head of Greenpeace Japan, asserted that the Government moved "reluctantly" to censure the Russian action after it was pushed by public opinion.

On the Japanese power industry's discharge of radioactive waste into the sea, he said Greenpeace is "ready to work on this in the near future." He said it remains to be seen which has a worse effect on the environment, the Russian dumpings or the Japanese discharges, since different radioactive elements impact the food chain differently.

"But which is more or which is less is beside the point," he said. "Both are dangerous so neither low-level nor high-level nuclear waste should be discharged."

### Russian Economist Urges Policy Formulation

OW 2210115993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT  
22 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—A senior Russian economist called on the Russian Government Friday [22 October] to swiftly formulate an economic policy to prevent the collapse of the country's economy.

Leonid E. Abalkin, head of the Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, made the appeal in a lecture in Tokyo. He said the economic situation in Russia basically remains unchanged in the wake of President Boris Yeltsin's suppression of conservative rebels, with productivity falling and monetary and financial systems falling apart. The Russian people are suffering from poverty, he said.

Abalkin, a deputy premier under former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, said the forthcoming parliamentary election will cause little impact on the Russian economy because the legislature will be dissolved if it is controlled by Yeltsin's foes.

### Officials Cautious on Russian Military Exchanges

OW 2410074293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT  
24 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Senior defense officials on Sunday [24 October] said it is too early to step up military exchanges with Russia in the wake of President

Boris Yeltsin's Tokyo visit earlier this month. During their summit talks, Yeltsin and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa signed a document to further promote security dialogue as well as military exchanges.

Defense Agency Chief Keisuke Nakanishi has expressed a wish to visit Russia, but a high ranking official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, "they should not expect too much over the Defense Agency chief's planned Russia visit as a remedy for a breakthrough in bilateral ties." He also noted that the pace of Sino-Japanese military exchanges has been slow despite a visit to Beijing six years ago by the Defense Agency chief.

Another senior ranking official said, "we have to promote such military exchanges on the principal of reciprocity. It is apparently too early to step up the exchanges, because Russia has not even disclosed [its] military power in the Russian Far East."

Yet another official said, "(the) Russian Armed Forces' command and control are inconsistent due to unstable politics and a stagnant economy. We cannot specify appropriate Russian counterparts for negotiations for stepping up exchanges."

During Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo, Moscow and Tokyo signed an agreement on preventing marine accidents between Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force and Russia's Navy as a confidence-building measure. However Defense Agency officials said they have no "next concrete plan" for additional measures.

Russia, though, has proposed to Japan the mutual visits of Navy ships, giving notice of military exercises in advance and mutual inspections of military drills.

### Tokyo To Extend Aid for Papua New Guinea

*OW2210085593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0834 GMT  
22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Japan will extend \$50,000 dollars in emergency disaster relief to Papua New Guinea which was hit by large earthquakes earlier this month, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [22 October].

Japan will also provide Papua New Guinea with tents and other materials through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the ministry's foreign assistance body, it said.

An earthquake measuring magnitude 7 hit central Papua New Guinea on October 13 and another one with a magnitude of 6.8 occurred October 16. The quakes killed 40 people, injured 12 and left 21 missing. About 20,000 people suffered from the earthquake, according to the ministry.

### Japanese Escapes 'Kidnap Attempt' in Algeria

*OW2510023293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0211 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Cairo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Three men with weapons tried to seize a car carrying a Japanese businessman on Saturday [23 October] in Blida Province, Algeria, some 50 kilometers south of Algiers, in an apparent kidnap attempt, officials of the Japanese Embassy in Algeria said Sunday.

The men fled after security troops, passing the scene by chance, engaged them in a gun battle, the officials said.

Although the Japanese, an employee of a subcontractor of NEC Corp., was unharmed, his Algerian driver was injured. No further details were immediately available including the name of the Japanese citizen.

In Algeria, where conflicts between the government and Muslim fundamentalists have been escalating, terrorists have stepped up attacks against foreigners, including kidnapping. Three employees of the French consulate-general in Algiers were kidnapped Sunday, and France has called on Algeria to protect its 75,000 nationals in the North African country.

### Two Japanese Aid Officials Freed in Burundi

*OW2410014293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0125 GMT  
24 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Two Japanese aid officials detained by armed men at a hotel in the African nation of Burundi on Thursday [21 October] were freed Sunday, Foreign Ministry officials said. They are Hironobu Murakami, 25, and Mituo Inagaki, 48, of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the officials said.

They were confined to their hotel room in the capital of Bujumbura after gunfire erupted near the Burundi president's official residence Thursday as paratroopers staged a coup. The soldiers overthrew democratically elected President Melchior Ndadaye on Thursday and set up a national salvation committee headed by a former interior minister.

It was not clear who held the Japanese aid officials. Murakami and Inagaki had been on a working trip to Burundi to help Japanese volunteers.

The Foreign Ministry also confirmed that 15 other Japanese aid workers, their families and two researchers in Burundi are safe.

### SDPJ Policies on SDF, Tax, Political Reform

*OW2510150693*

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 24 October begins to broadcast a 60-minute roundtable discussion entitled "The Self-Defense Forces [SDF], Consumption Tax, and

**Political Reform—How Should the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] Deal With Them?"** Taking part in the discussion are Wataru Kubo, SDPJ secretary general; Nobuyuki Sekiyama, SDPJ Policy Board chairman; Senshu University Professor Kimihiro Masamura; and journalist Eiko Oya. The program is moderated by NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto.

Yamamoto opens the discussion by saying: "The SDPJ has found it difficult to maintain its own policies within the ruling coalition. State ministers from the party have been criticized by other party members for their recent replies to Diet questions on the SDF and Japan's three antinuclear principles. Now the SDPJ faces difficulty reconciling the need to support the coalition government with the need to maintain the party's independence."

After noting recent remarks made at the Diet by SDPJ ministers indicating they would respect, as state ministers, policies agreed upon by the coalition partners even if they are inconsistent with SDPJ policies, Yamamoto asks Kubo how he assesses their remarks. Kubo says: "I think it is inevitable for them to respect such policies if there is room for compromise with SDPJ policies." Yamamoto asks Sekiyama the same question. Sekiyama answers: "I agree with Kubo. Unless the coalition parties follow the principle of agreement on disagreement, they cannot stay in power." Asked to comment on SDPJ policies, Professor Masamura notes the need for the party to review them instead of just trying to smooth out differences with policies adopted by other coalition parties. After hearing this, Kubo says: "Our party cannot change its ideals of promoting peace and disarmament and protecting people's lives and rights, ideals which are based on the Constitution. However, I do not mean that these ideals are restricted to only certain policies. We have been drawing up the 1993 declaration, which we will include policies to cope with the new era."

At 0013 GMT after noting that the largest disparities between the SDPJ and other coalition partners lie in foreign and defense policies, Sekiyama begins discussing the SDF. He says: "We believe the SDF has extended beyond the limits of self-defense. But we admit that in terms of acts to control the command [shiki-tosei kooi] of the SDF and legal measures, the SDF is constitutional. We have clarified this in the draft 1993 declaration." Kubo also notes: "In terms of its size, equipment, and budget, the SDF is unconstitutional. However, it is not unconstitutional to have defense abilities. This is our belief. We have a common goal with other parties, which is to promote disarmament. The ultimate in disarmament is a world with no arms, where it will be meaningless to argue whether or not the SDF is constitutional or not." Yamamoto notes that because of SDPJ objection, the government has not yet submitted to the Diet the bill to revise the SDF Law to enable the government to dispatch SDF aircraft overseas to rescue Japanese nationals involved in emergencies. Yamamoto then asks how the SDPJ will react to the bill. Kubo answers: "We hope to decide our stance on the bill in the near future, or if possible, within a week or so." After hearing what

Kubo and Sekiyama say, Professor Masamura criticizes the SDPJ, saying it should turn itself into a more realistic party. Asked whether the SDPJ will continue to oppose budgetary appropriations for procuring Airborne Warning and Control System [AWACS] and Patriot missiles, Kubo says: "The coalition parties need to discuss whether or not AWACS and Patriot missiles purchases are necessary for Japan's defense, and whether or not such purchases are in line with global moves toward disarmament. Because the SDPJ thinks there are neither adequate reasons nor grounds to purchase two more AWACSS, we are opposing the procurement. Anyway, the coalition parties should urgently reach a conclusion on this issue through discussions."

At 0027 GMT the discussion turns to the issue of political reform. Yamamoto asks Kubo whether or not it is possible for the coalition government and the opposition Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to compromise on political reform details. Kubo says: "Unless the ruling coalition and the opposition LDP share the view that political reform-related bills should be enacted during the current Diet session, there will be no compromises, no revisions of the bills." Concerning electoral system reform, which is a measure to achieve political reform, Professor Masamura notes the need to introduce a new electoral system under which voters are encouraged to choose parties for their policies. While claiming that the *heiritsu* electoral system [a combination of single-seat electoral district and proportional representation] agreed upon by the ruling coalition and the LDP is never advantageous to the SDPJ, Kubo stresses: "Believing that the change in government was the first step toward political reform, the SDPJ accepted the *heiritsu* system to make the formation of a coalition government possible." He then notes that the SDPJ has made a great compromise on electoral system reform. After pointing out that the SDPJ is calling for the LDP to compromise on electoral reform, Yamamoto questions whether or not the SDPJ is also ready to compromise on details such as seat appropriations and the voting system. Kubo says: "If what the LDP asserts is convincing, we will have to make concessions." However, he notes that the coalition parties have compiled their electoral reform bill following long, in-depth discussions, and says: "Therefore, we cannot believe that the bill worked out by the LDP is better than the coalition bill." He then expresses hope that the bill put forward by the coalition government will be adopted. Kubo also stresses that the SDPJ has no intention of railroading the bill.

At 0040 GMT they begin discussing issues concerning the consumption tax. Yamamoto asks Kubo for his opinion of a plan to increase the consumption tax to fund income tax cuts. Kubo says: "In forming a coalition government, the coalition partners reached an agreement that the rate should not be increased until the end of fiscal 1994." While noting that because the SDPJ considers the consumption tax to be a problematic tax system in view of tax system philosophy, Kubo says: "The SDPJ cannot agree with a plan to raise the consumption tax to fund income tax cuts." Professor

Masamura criticizes the SDPJ's stance against the consumption tax, saying the tax is necessary to secure enough tax revenues. Oya also makes critical remarks about the SDPJ.

At 0050 GMT Yamamoto asks Kubo for his view on an opinion within the SDPJ that the party should leave the ruling coalition rather than compromise on policies with other coalition partners. Kubo says: "As far as we evaluate highly the value of the coalition government, we will make efforts to seek compromising points." He then adds: "We will do our utmost to help the coalition government stay in power." Yamamoto then asks Sekiyama when and at what scale the SDPJ hopes income tax cuts will be implemented. After stating this spring that the SDPJ demanded the former government implement a 4-trillion-yen income tax cut, Sekiyama says: "I think the Hosokawa government is expected to make a political decision on measures to increase the propensity to consume."

The roundtable discussion concludes at 0100 GMT.

### Kono on 'Misgivings' Regarding Hosokawa's Future

*OW2510065193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0617 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President Yohei Kono on Monday [25 October] voiced misgivings about Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's political future and spoke of the need for his party to get ready to win back the reins of government. "I am deeply concerned if Prime Minister Hosokawa can go ahead with what he set out to do, due to discord among the ruling coalition," Kono said at a press luncheon.

The LDP, ousted from power in August for the first time in 38 years, should make preparations unless Hosokawa can fulfill his duty because of failure in keeping unity within the seven-party coalition, he said.

Asked how he views Japan's military actions during World War II, Kono said he believes the whole nation did not wage the war to invade foreign territories. "Most of the young people who went to war believed the war was to defend their country, not to invade other countries," he said.

On Russia's recent dumping of radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan, the LDP president rapped Moscow for its failure to reveal what and how much of it was disposed of in the sea. He also said he suspected that the Japanese Foreign Ministry might have known in advance Moscow's plan to dump nuclear waste in the sea.

Even if it is true that the ministry had no prior information on the dumping, it also should be blamed, since the private environmental group Greenpeace knew ahead of time about Russia's nuclear disposal scheme.

After dumping about 900 tons of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan on October 17, Russia suspended a planned dumping of a second load of about 800 tons of the material at the same site in the face of vehement criticism from Japan and other countries.

### Former Prime Ministers Offer Advice to Hosokawa

*OW2510102793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Former leaders of the one-time ruling Liberal Democratic Party advised Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday [25 October] to seek compromises on political reforms and not to open the nation's rice market, officials said. Hosokawa, who heads the seven-party coalition that ended 38 years of LDP rule this summer, called on former Prime Ministers Kiichi Miyazawa, Yasuhiro Nakasone, Takeo Fukuda and Noboru Takeshita to ask for their advice and cooperation.

Hosokawa, who formed the Japan New Party in May last year, is scheduled to meet Tuesday with three more former premiers—Toshiki Kaifu, Zenko Suzuki and Sôsuke Uno.

Calling on each former premier at their respective offices, Hosokawa said he was seeking a means to a compromise between the ruling coalition and the opposition LDP on the introduction of a combination of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation to lower house elections.

Fukuda proposed that the prime minister and the president of the LDP meet and hammer out a decision if the ruling coalition and the opposition LDP cannot reach agreement on political reforms. Hosokawa replied he would take the advice "to heart," indicating he was considering a meeting with LDP President Yohei Kono in order to reach a compromise agreement.

The coalition government calls for electing 250 seats each from single-seat districts and by proportional representation, while the LDP proposes establishing 300 single-seat constituencies and 171 seats for proportional representation.

Nakasone told Hosokawa that it would be difficult to reach an agreement on political reforms in just one session of the Diet. Nakasone was quoted as saying it is important to have the room to say that a continuation is unavoidable.

On international trade negotiations, Fukuda told the prime minister, "do not open the (rice) markets easily."

Nakasone noted, "there are a number of problems besides rice in the Uruguay Round. It is necessary to remember that."

Miyazawa told Hosokawa that they had had a "frank" exchange of opinions on tax reforms, including income

tax cuts and a consumption tax hike, and the issue of a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.

### Mid-Nov Set as Goal for Passing Reform Bill

OW2510104593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Leaders of the government and ruling coalition parties agreed Monday [25 October] to aim at passing government-proposed political reform bills through the House of Representatives by mid-November, officials said.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told a meeting of government and ruling party leaders political reform was his top priority in order to maintain the coalition's hold on power.

The lower chamber is currently deliberating on two packages of political reforms—one by the government and another by the opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The 90-day extraordinary Diet session, which began September 17, ends December 15.

The two proposals are aimed at ridding the country of political corruption, with reform efforts centering on electoral restructuring of the lower house and stringent control on political funding.

In August, Hosokawa said in his first official press conference after coming to power that he would push to enact political reform bills by the end of the year. He added that if he failed to do so he would take responsibility, which has been interpreted as an indication he would resign his post.

The government bills call for the replacement of existing multi-seat constituencies with a system combining 250 single-seat districts and 250 seats under proportional representation.

The bills put forth by the LDP call for establishing a combination of 300 single-seat districts and 171 seats through proportional representation.

In tightening fund-raising activities, the government bills would allow businesses to donate funds only to political parties and those parties' fund-raising organizations.

The LDP proposal calls for allowing individual politicians to accept donations through their fund-raising organizations.

### Prosecutors Question Kajima Executive on Bribery

OW2310142393 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 93

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] Regarding a bribery scandal involving major construction companies, it seems that the Special Investigation Department of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office questioned the chief vice president of Kajima Corporation.

Reportedly, prosecutors questioned the vice president to find out about Kajima's secret political donations to former Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii and former Ibaraki Governor Fujio Takeuchi.

The representative vice president acted as Kajima's contact point and met with officials of the political world and municipalities. Reportedly, he was in charge of controlling Kajima's secret funds, amounting to some two billion yen a year.

In addition, he reportedly met with the deputy mayor of Sendai City and other officials to seek their influence in winning public works projects, activities related to the bribery scandal involving former Mayor Ishii. Moreover, the same vice president is suspected of giving a secret 20-million-yen political donation to former Ibaraki Governor Takeuchi at an office of the Ibaraki Prefecture in Tokyo last December. Reportedly, former Governor Takeuchi himself admitted to prosecutors that he had received the donation. Therefore, the Special Investigation Department reportedly questioned the vice president to find out about the donations.

In an NHK interview, the same vice president said that he met with former Governor Takeuchi in December last year but denied the allegation that he gave money to Takeuchi. It seems that he gave the same explanations to the Special Investigation Department.

The Special Investigation Department is also questioning a manager of Kajima's Kanto branch office, which is in charge of projects in Ibaraki Prefecture.

It seems that prosecutors are carrying out full-scale investigations to reveal the details of the bribery involving former Mayor Ishii. At the same time, prosecutors are also trying to ascertain how Kajima tried to bribe former Governor Takeuchi to win public works projects.

Testimonies given so far reveal the fact that former Sendai Mayor Ishii had conveyed the so-called heavenly voice, which determined winners of public works projects, to contractors through the deputy mayor.

According to the testimonies, former Mayor Ishii, when he was asked by a contractor for a favor in winning a public works project, directly ordered the deputy mayor to include the name of that contractor in a list of contractors nominated for public works projects. Moreover, the former mayor, through the deputy mayor, informed other contractors of the names of prospective winners. Ishii reportedly said that contractors could not win public works projects without his help and that he could use his power and easily choose contractors who would be included in the list.

Concerning how he was going to use the huge amount of secret money in the form of bribes and political donations, former Mayor Ishii testified that he was planning to keep it as a secret asset and use it for himself and his family. He also testified that he did not need funds at all for his political activities.

### **Seize 800 Boxes of Documents**

OW2310050293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT  
23 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Prosecutors ended a 15-hour overnight search Saturday [23 October] of the scandal-plagued major contractor Kajima Corp., seizing 800 boxes of documents, sources close to the investigation said. The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office, however, found Kajima, whose officials have been arrested in connection with a bribery scandal involving former Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii, has apparently hidden or destroyed some evidence, the sources said.

Investigators will press the company to submit documents not found in searches of three sites, they said. They searched the executives' offices, accountant and sales divisions of the Tokyo headquarters, Tohoku branch and Sendai office, they said.

Kajima reportedly burned some documents concerning secret donations to politicians after former Liberal Democratic Party kingpin Shin Kanemaru, 79, was arrested by prosecutors in March on suspicion of evading income taxes.

Kazumi Suzuki, 64, the second-in-command of the builder's Tohoku branch, and Ichiro Takagi, 57, chief of the Sendai office, were arrested Thursday on suspicion of giving 10 million yen to then Mayor Ishii in April last year in return for the award of a public works contract.

### **Question Tobishima Advisor**

OW2410141693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT  
24 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Public prosecutors have questioned the senior advisor to construction giant Tobishima Corp. on suspicion of giving 10 million yen in bribes to former Ibaraki Gov. Fujio Takeuchi in 1991, sources close to the prosecution said Sunday [24 October]. Prosecutors of the Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office questioned Sukemasa Uera, the 85-year-old former chairman of the leading contractor, regarding money he handed over to Takeuchi in 1991, the sources said.

Uera is regarded as one of the most influential figures who allegedly presided over rampant bid-rigging on public works projects, they said. Tobishima allegedly received favors from Takeuchi in winning public works projects ordered by the prefectoral government as a major part of a 38 billion yen dam project in northern Ibaraki, north of Tokyo.

Takeuchi, 75, reportedly received the money from Uera in April 1991 at a Tokyo restaurant after he won a gubernatorial election for a fifth term, they said.

Although another construction giant Taisei Corp. was widely regarded as the most prospective winner of the "Koyama Dam" project, Tobishima and Kajima Corp., another leading construction firm, were awarded the project by the prefectoral government after Tobishima handed over the alleged bribe to Takeuchi, they said. In the process, Takeuchi verbally instructed prefectoral government bureaucrats to award the project to Tobishima and Kajima after receiving the alleged kick-back, they said.

Takeuchi has already been indicted on charges of accepting kickbacks in two other bribery cases involving leading contractors Hazama Corp. and Shimizu Corp. He has reportedly admitted to receiving money from Uera.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors office said Takeuchi allegedly pocketed 55 million yen in bribes from Hazama and 20 million yen from Shimizu.

In a related development, prosecutors have concluded that Kajima handed over 20 million yen in bribe money to Takeuchi to curry favors in winning projects to build a new prefectoral-run medical university as well as the Koyama Dam, the sources said. Kajima Vice President Shinji Kiyoyama allegedly turned over the money to Takeuchi at a building in Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward last December, where the governor was then staying to lobby the central government to allot greater budgetary appropriations to the municipal government, the source said.

Immediately after the handover, Takeuchi instructed prefectoral government bureaucrats to integrate Kajima onto a list of contractors qualified to join the medical university construction project, they said.

As a result, Kajima was selected as the firm that would be allowed to take charge of the No. 1 section of the six-section project, they said.

Naming Kajima in the presence of officials from his prefectoral government, Takeuchi said in connection with possible winners of the Koyama Dam project, "as Kajima is enthusiastic for the project, keep its name in your memory," they said. As a result, Kajima was allowed to join the project by forming a joint venture with Tobishima, they said, adding Takeuchi acknowledged accepting the 20 million yen from Kajima.

### **TV ASAHI Official's Statements Released**

OW2210163593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1607 GMT  
22 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—An ASAHI National Broadcasting Co. executive said in a September 21 statement that he discussed with—but did not order—his staff to report election news so that it favored the formation of a coalition government, according to a

transcript of the controversial statement released Friday [22 October]. It was the first time the verbatim contents of Sadayoshi Tsubaki's widely reported comments were made public since the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported last week that he had told reporters to slant the news against the then-ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] in the run-up to the July 18 general election.

The transcript was submitted to a Diet committee by the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in preparation for Tsubaki's sworn testimony before the committee on Monday. Tsubaki has denied ordering his staff to report in a biased way, but stepped down to "take responsibility" for the turmoil over allegations that he violated a law requiring fair and impartial reporting of politics and elections.

According to the transcript of Tsubaki's remarks before the September 21 meeting of the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters, the former TV ASAHI news bureau chief, said: "I told (my staff) 'right now we should by all means block the continuation of LDP rule. Anything is O.K., so shouldn't we report in such a way that helps put in place a non-LDP coalition government?' Of course this wasn't an order."

"I discussed this with the political and economic editors in the news department...that's how we reported."

Remarking that TV ASAHI enjoyed higher viewer ratings than NHK, which broadcast an election results special during the same time slot, Tsubaki said, "our program was not at all fair." Rather, he said he believed that broadcasters have to challenge the idea of impartiality.

Following the SANKEI report, angry LDP politicians raised the issue in the Diet, and Tsubaki was summoned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for questioning.

Chief of the National Commercial Broadcasting Association Koichiro Kuwata also resigned from his post in connection with the controversy to avert misunderstanding in the industry over the matter.

Meanwhile, five members of an advisory panel to the association said they have dropped a plan to file a request with justice authorities to block the submission of the tape and related documents to the Diet. They had previously said they were opposed to making available the materials so as to safeguard freedom of speech.

They said free speech will be endangered if authorities are allowed to interfere with the media, and easy disclosure of members' remarks to public authorities is an infringement of privacy. The association said that it submitted the tape and documents to assure the public that commercial TV networks stick to fair reporting.

The July general election led to the birth of the coalition government led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa

in August after the LDP failed to win a majority of seats in the lower chamber, ending the party's 38-year dominance of power.

#### Apologizes to Diet Over Remarks

OW 2510063593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—A former executive of TV Asahi apologized in the Diet on Monday [25 October] for a remark he made reportedly implying the network's coverage of the July general election was aimed at bringing in a non-Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) government.

"I apologize that my unnecessary, indiscreet and inappropriate remark caused trouble," said Sadayoshi Tsubaki, former managing director and news bureau chief of Asahi National Broadcasting Co. told the ad hoc political reform committee of the House of Representatives.

Tsubaki was summoned by the committee after his remarks were reported in the SANKEI SHIMBUN newspaper, igniting a controversy over alleged biased election coverage. He told the committee he kept the impartiality and the neutrality of the press in mind and the television station's election coverage did not deviate from these standards.

Tsubaki said he at no time instructed TV Asahi staff to deviate from the principle of political impartiality, in response to questions from Hajime Ishii, chairman of the ad hoc committee from Shinseito.

The former TV executive denied broadcasting was slanted to help specific groups or people win in the election. He said his only instruction to the staff was to "make accurate and speedy reports of the general election with impartiality and neutrality as a major general rule."

Tsubaki also said he sincerely hopes his reported remarks will not cause "unjustified intervention" in the affairs of the press.

Last Friday, the Diet committee released a transcript of Tsubaki's remarks at a broadcasters' meeting. According to the transcript, Tsubaki said at a meeting of the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan on September 21 that he told his staff, "Right now we should by all means block the continuation of LDP rule. Anything is OK, so shouldn't we report in such a way that helps put in place a non-LDP coalition government?"

Tsubaki added, "Of course this wasn't an order. I discussed this with the political and economic editors in the news department...that's how we reported," the transcript quotes him as saying.

The coalition government led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa took power in August after the LDP

failed to win a majority of seats in the House of Representatives election in July, ending 38 years of uninterrupted LDP control of Japan's government.

Tsubaki resigned as a director of the TV company reportedly to "take responsibility" for the turmoil caused by his remark.

In a related development, five freelance TV newscasters on Monday issued an appeal protesting the summoning of Tsubaki.

The statement said the Diet committee's action in summoning a top person in charge of a media news department may infringe on freedom of speech and expression.

Tsubaki's statement clearly lacks validity but the issue is one for a press organization to resolve independently, the newscasters said at a press conference.

The five are Tetsuya Chikushi and Nobuhiko Shima of the Tokyo Broadcasting System, Taro Kimura, an anchorman at Fuji Television, and Soichiro Tawara and Shuntaro Torigoe of TV Asahi.

### **Denies Election Coverage Charge**

OW 25/10/04093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—A former executive of TV ASAHI on Monday [25 October] denied ordering his network journalists to produce news programs that would help oust the Liberal Democratic Party from power in the run-up to the July general election.

During two hours of testimony at the Diet, Sadayoshi Tsubaki, former managing director and news bureau chief of ASAHI National Broadcasting Co., acknowledged that he made a remark implying that the network's coverage of the election was aimed at bringing in a non-LDP government. "I apologize that my unnecessary, indiscreet and inappropriate remark caused trouble," Tsubaki said.

Tsubaki made the remark as a sworn witness at the ad hoc committee on political reform of the House of Representatives. "I made those remarks as described in the transcript of my speech" to a meeting of the commercial broadcasters, he said. The transcript was earlier submitted to the parliamentary committee.

According to the transcript, Tsubaki said at a meeting of the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan on September 21 that he had told his staff, "right now we should by all means block the continuation of LDP rule. Anything is OK, so shouldn't we report in such a way that helps put in place a non-LDP coalition government?" Tsubaki added, "of course this wasn't an order."

"I discussed this with the political and economic editors in the news department...That's how we reported," the transcript quotes him as saying.

"Although I personally held such opinions (that the LDP should hand over power), I did not order my staffers to do so at all," Tsubaki told the session.

Tsubaki told the parliamentary session, "however, my true intentions were different" from any alleged intention of helping overthrow the LDP.

Tsubaki's remarks were reported by the SANKEI SHIMBUN newspaper, igniting a controversy over alleged biased election coverage. He resigned as a director of the company, reportedly to "take responsibility" for the turmoil.

Tsubaki told the committee he kept the impartiality and the neutrality of the press in mind and the television station's election coverage did not deviate from these standards. He said at no time did he instruct ASAHI staff to be biased in covering the July 18 general election, and therefore the station did not violate the broadcasting law.

Tsubaki denied broadcasting was slanted to help specific groups or people win in the election.

His only instruction to journalists was to "make accurate and speedy reports of the general election with impartiality and neutrality as a major general rule," Tsubaki said. He said he sincerely hopes his reported remarks will not cause "unjustified intervention" by the government in the affairs of the press.

Tsubaki told the Diet he developed an "illusion" that his network's coverage contributed to bringing down the LDP government, as he said his personal analysis—in which he concluded the LDP would be defeated—corresponded with the outcome.

The coalition government took power in August after the LDP failed to win a majority of seats, ending 38 years of uninterrupted LDP rule.

In a related development, five freelance television newscasters Monday issued an appeal protesting the summoning of Tsubaki. The statement said the Diet committee's action in summoning a news chief may infringe on freedom of speech and expression.

Tsubaki's comments clearly lacked validity, but the issue is one for a press organization to resolve independently, they said at a press conference.

### **Mieno Says Economy Still in 'Doldrums'**

OW 25/10/04093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—The Japanese economy has yet to pull out of the doldrums, Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said in an opening address for a BOJ branch managers' meeting in Tokyo Monday [25 October] morning.

Public works and housing investment continue an upward trend but corporate capital spending and personal consumption, both prime movers for private-sector demand, remain sluggish, Mieno said. He said corporate sentiment has shown no sign of pickup as indicated by downward revisions in capital spending while employment adjustments are being observed among some corporations.

The negative factors combined to cloud the outlook for when and how an economic recovery will take place and private-sector demand will turn around, he said. Mieno underscored the importance for the government to further ease controls on regulations as a means to "maximize vitality of the private sector."

The governor said the Japanese economy is undergoing "various adjustments" before shifting to sustainable growth without inflation.

It will probably take some more time before the BOJ's latest credit easing produces the intended effect on spending, Mieno said. But he added he is confident that lower interest rates under the BOJ's easy credit policy will "facilitate" the process.

The BOJ's flexible money market operations in August and the seventh cut since the summer of 1991 in the official discount rate to a new record low of 1.75 percent contributed to pushing down money market rates and lending rates to record lows, Mieno said. But lending by financial institutions is still slack, while Japan's money supply growth remains at low levels, he noted.

The BOJ will keep a close watch on how its past credit easing and the government's series of economic stimulus measures filter through the economy, the governor said.

BOJ managers from 33 domestic branches and three chiefs of overseas representative offices in New York, London and Hong Kong are attending the three-day quarterly meeting at the central bank's headquarters in Tokyo. They will evaluate the severity of the economic slump facing Japan under the strong yen and the unseasonably wet and cold summer weather by reporting on economic conditions of each branch area.

The meeting is being held after the BOJ virtually dropped an earlier forecast predicting economic recovery in the second half of the current fiscal year to March 1994.

### Central Bank Managers on Full Recovery Prospect

OW25101193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Branch managers of the Bank of Japan (BOJ) confirmed Monday [25 October] that a full-fledged economic recovery is unlikely to take place in the second half of fiscal 1993.

The BOJ thus dropped "a recovery scenario" in which the Japanese economy will pull out of the current slump by the end of March 1994.

The Nagoya branch manager, Eiichiro Kinoshita, indicated the economic recovery will not begin before autumn of next year at the earliest. "It is not a matter of spring or summer," he said at a press conference. "It will take quite some time."

Spending on public works projects and housing investment have picked up recently, but corporate capital spending and personal consumption are still slack, keeping overall final demand in Japan in the doldrums, branch managers said at their quarterly meeting, which began here for a three-day run.

Managers from 33 domestic branches and chiefs of three overseas representative offices in New York, London and Hong Kong released a report summing up economic conditions of regional branch areas, after attending the first-day meeting.

A progress in inventory adjustment came to a halt despite corporate efforts to trim production while the nation's employment situation worsened, the report said. Under these circumstances, business confidence has been eroded further in Japan said Tatsuya Tamura, the manager of the Osaka branch, echoing the bleak economic picture painted by other BOJ branch managers.

Speaking before a press conference, Tamura said the strong yen and the unseasonably wet and cold summer weather heavily weighed down Japanese corporations, particularly small companies.

The effects of the strong yen spilled over to local economies by cutting into exports, Tamura said. He also said implementation of public works projects has been retarded under the impact of the rainy summer and a series of bribery scandals involving major general contractors.

Osaka-based home electric appliance parts makers, for example, have been forced to cut production substantially because major corporations shifted their output overseas and expanded parts imports from abroad as a way to minimize the negative effects of a strong yen, Tamura said.

The report said sales at department stores, supermarket chain operators and auto sales remain lower from year-before levels.

On the nonmanufacturing sector, the report cited sluggish performance at sports facility operators, hotels, fast food restaurants, and falling demand for office buildings.

In view of these economic conditions, final demand is unlikely to pick up before next spring, Tamura said. But he refrained from specifying when that will take place.

Tamura quoted many branch managers as saying that local business leaders are calling for income tax reductions as a way to buoy up business sentiment. Branch managers agreed that housing construction, particularly of owner-occupied houses, grew smoothly thanks to lower housing loan rates, tax breaks and falling land prices.

Other bright spots cited by them included rising output of housing-related products.

The managers were concerned that corporate moves to cut manpower increased with the continuing downtrend of the ratio of job openings to job seekers as well as decelerating employment growth, mainly among makers.

But the current manpower adjustment, centering on voluntary retirements, job replacement and transfer to affiliated firms, is unlikely to lead to "full-fledged labor cuts," Tamura said, noting that major companies are cautious about resorting to "a drastic adjustment."

The managers observed that bank lending is still slack both to business corporations and individuals. Banks are ready to extend loans to blue-chip companies, but shy away from boosting lending to financially fragile small firms, Tamura said, noting that they remember they were burnt when boosting real estate-backed loans to them during the era of the "bubble" economy of the late 1980s.

Amid the ongoing asset deflation, many banks are eager to liquidate these nonperforming loans even by reporting losses, Tamura said.

Kinoshita, the Nagoya manager, told reporters that companies' woes extend beyond "the theory of economic cycles."

With the prolonged economic slump, companies need to adjust their payrolls but, by tradition, cannot fire masses of white-collar employees, as in the United States. They "have to endure" with less drastic adjustment measures, he said.

Most corporate managers do not think a much-discussed income tax cut would brighten overall business sentiment as most of them have already assumed such a cut is coming, Kinoshita said. He would not rule out the possibility of the economy worsening further.

In Kyushu, corporate officials are increasingly worried about the "hollowing" of Japanese industry as corporations shift production overseas, especially to East Asian countries, said Fukuoka Branch Manager Yasuo Kata-giri.

The problem particularly affects his region in western-most Japan, Kata-giri said, as many Tokyo-based companies have subsidiaries there. Hokkaido's agriculture and tourism sectors were hard hit by the unseasonable summer weather and by a major earthquake, said Sapporo Branch Manager Yasutada Sasaki.

### Ailing Empress Cancels 23 Oct Appearance

*OW2210155493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1504 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO—Ailing Empress Michiko will not attend the 48th national athletic meet set to start Saturday [23 October] in Tokushima and Kagawa Prefectures on Shikoku Island, the Imperial Household Agency said Friday. She was due to attend the sports events together with Emperor Akihito.

The empress, who collapsed on her 59th birthday Wednesday, continued to recover Friday but is still unable to speak, agency officials said. The empress spent the day resting with no prior appointments, they said.

Physicians who examined her said the inability to speak could be due to a temporary disorder arising from "strong feelings of distress," but they have not cited a possible cause of the distress.

On Thursday, court physicians gave the empress a full checkup, but detected no "organic changes" in her brain. The physicians said the empress' ability to speak will return completely in due course.

### North Korea

#### Third Working Contact Held With South 25 Oct

*SK2510104793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] Panmunjom, October 25 (KCNA)—The third working-level contact for the exchange of presidential special envoys between the North and the South was held in camera at the Tongil House in the North side's portion of Panmunjom today.

At the end of the contact, the head of the North side's delegation briefed reporters on the course of the contact.

At the contact today the North side said that the working delegates of the sides should reach a clear agreement on the duty of the special envoys at the stage of working-level contact so that the important matters of the nation could be agreed upon and solved without delay when the special envoys are exchanged. It put forward a draft of "agreement on the exchange of presidential special envoys between the North and the South" in which the already proposed working procedures for the exchange of special envoys were arranged and codified.

The North side's draft agreement set forth detailed working procedures of 13 basic articles and 28 paragraphs such as "the grade of the special envoys and accompanying personnel," "the duty of the special envoys," "the formula of the exchange of special envoys," "the date of the exchange of special envoys," "the timetable of the stay of the special envoys," "personal safety," "the certificates and insignia of the special

envoy and the personnel accompanying him," "the procedures of travel," "report," "news coverage by newsmen," "offer of conveniences," "use of direct telephone links" and "other procedural matters."

The draft agreement put forward by the North side reflects all the working problems arising in the exchange of special envoys and it is a very reasonable and fair one based on the points on which a unanimity of views had been reached between the sides. So, there is no difficulty in agreeing upon it.

The North side reiterated the need to remove the fundamental factors standing in the way of the exchange of special envoys at present and strongly demanded that the South side make a bold decision to stop all nuclear war exercises including the Team Spirit joint maneuvers and renounce the "international cooperation system" if it really hoped for a new start in the dialogue.

The "international cooperation system" pursued by the South side is incompatible with the exchange of special envoys, the North side noted, branding it as a anti-dialogue system designed to possess nuclear weapons under the pretext of "nuclear suspicion" in collusion with Japan and other countries and an anti-national system to do harm to the interests of the nation, not a system to solve the problem of denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

The South side came out to the contact with no sincere proposal and avoided manifesting its attitude toward the two questions of principle raised by the North side.

In an attempt to justify its unreasonable stand, the South side repeated the absurd argument that "no nuclear war exercise has ever been staged" and sticked to its anti-national stand to continuously pursue the "international cooperation system."

The sides agreed to have the next contact on November 4.

The contact was followed by a contact between the heads of the two sides behind closed doors.

### **Pyongyang TV Reports on Contact**

*SK2510120593 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1130 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Audio only; reception is poor]

[Text] [Words indistinct] took place at Tongilgak, on our side of Panmunjom. The contact was held behind closed doors.

After the contact, the head of our side's delegation gave a news conference and explained the contact.

Our side first expressed our side's position on the contact. Our side said that whether the North and South will be able to exchange the special envoys of the top leaders or not is not a simple matter concerning whether the North and South will be able to resume the suspended

North-South dialogue or not, but an important matter concerning the national destiny which determines whether we will be able to defend our nation's interests and dignity or become victims to outside forces under today's complicated international situation.

Our side said: The proposal on practical procedures which our side presented in the previous two rounds of working-level contact is based on the agreements reached through the telephone messages which the two sides exchanged. It is also a reasonable and fair proposal that complies with the tenor and purpose of the exchange of special envoys. On the other hand, the South side's proposal has only form, and its content does not comply with the mutual agreements and runs counter to the tenor of the exchange of special envoys, and, in particular, the important pending issues which special envoys must discuss and resolve are not clearly reflected in the proposal.

Our side took into account the South side's suggestion so that the two sides could easily reach an agreement. Our side presented the draft of agreement on the exchange of special envoys appointed by the top leaders of the North and South in which the already proposed working procedures for the exchange of special envoys were arranged and codified.

Our side's draft agreement set forth detailed working procedures of 13 basic articles and 28 paragraphs such as the level of the special envoys and accompanying personnel; the duty of the special envoys; the method of the exchange of special envoys; the date of the exchange of special envoys; the itinerary for the special envoys during their stay; personal safety; the certificates and insignia of the special envoy and the personnel accompanying him; the procedures of travel, report, news coverage by newsmen; offer of conveniences; use of direct telephone links; and other procedural matters.

The draft agreement put forward by our side reflects all the working problems arising in the exchange of special envoys. It is also a very reasonable and fair one based on the points on which unanimity of views had been reached between the two sides. So, there is no difficulty in agreeing upon it.

Our side again emphasized the need to remove the fundamental factors standing in the way of exchanging special envoys at present for the realization of the exchange of special envoys at an early date and for its success in conformity with the desire of the whole nation.

Our side noted that it is like pouring oil and water into the same jar that the South side wants to hold dialogue with our side on one side when it is staging the nuclear exercise on the other side.

Pointing out that solving the problem by military means is an act like denying the exchange of special envoys, our side noted that the exchange of special envoys itself is for the discussion of the matters of national importance

including denuclearization. Our side pointed out, however, that it is of no use exchanging special envoys and, even if it is realized, discussing the issue on denuclearization, if the nuclear war exercise is being staged by mobilizing numerous nuclear weapons to attack the counterpart.

Our side strongly demanded that the South side make a bold decision to stop all nuclear war exercises including the Team Spirit joint maneuvers and renounce the international cooperation system if it really hopes for a new start in the dialogue.

Our side pointed out that the international cooperative system which the South side has pursued is in no way compatible with the exchange of special envoys. It also said that the international cooperative system is not a system designed to resolve the issue of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula but a system of negating dialogue designed to possess nuclear weapons in collusion with Japan and other countries under the pretext of nuclear suspicions and a system designed to harm the nation.

Our side also said: The South side, pondering over the demands of the era and the nation, must give up its policy of relying on outside force and reverse its courses to pursue national interests. It must prove it in action, not in words.

Our side repeatedly asked the South side to express, in the current contact, an acceptable position on our fair demand for removing obstacles to dialogue so that the North and South can exchange the special envoys of the top leaders in November without fail.

In today's contact, the South side, insincerely, came to today's contact empty-handed, without bringing any proposal, and refrained from expressing a clear position on the two principled issues presented by our side. To justify its unreasonable position, the South side even repeated its unreasonable insistence that it had not conducted nuclear war exercises and insisted on its antinational position to continuously pursue an international cooperative system.

Our side strongly pressed the South side for its unreasonable position and asked the South side whether or not it will again conduct the Foal Eagle exercise, in which it rattles guns and bayonets against its fellow countrymen who intend to shake hands to hold dialogue, and whether or not it has an intention to pursue a national cooperative system, designed to defend national interests, after giving up the international cooperative system.

The South side could not make any reply. The two sides agreed to hold the next contact on 4 November.

After the contact, the two sides had a closed-door contact of delegation heads.

### **South Denounced for Preventing Soccer Talks**

*SK2510110393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] Panmunjom, October 25 (KCNA)—We students in Pyongyang will, together with the students in Seoul, take the lead of the two million students in the North and South in the united struggle to make the football reflecting the will for independence, reunification and great national unity fly between Pyongyang and Seoul, destroying the barrier of division.

The North side delegation to the working-level talks for Pyongyang-Seoul student soccer games declared this in a statement released at a press conference here, denouncing the South Korean authorities for blocking again its meeting of working-level delegates of the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon).

The statement says: It was out of the noble desire to incite the fervor of the nation for reunification that students of Pyongyang and Seoul planned to hold soccer games and have working-level talks for the games.

The South Korean authorities ruthlessly blocked dialogue and contact of students while responding to dialogue between authorities on the same day and at the same place. We bitterly curse their double-dealing act.

They must act with discretion, shaking off the mistaken notion that they might justify their sycophant, separatist act with a third-rate trick.

If they continue to block the righteous advance of students in the North and South, they will be stripped of the "civilian" veil and be removed from the historical theatre for good.

### **Daily Criticizes ROK President's Remarks**

*SK2410104893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 24 Oct 93*

[“Repressive Order for Intensifying ‘Civilian’ Dictatorship”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam recently told a “ceremony on the day of police” that it was necessary to “make the people abide by the law and order even with government power” and to “be more resolute in establishing the law and order.”

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

This shows that the advocates of “civilian government” have openly taken the road of intensifying the fascist rule, taking off the “civilian” veil. This also indicates that the “civilian” viper has begun revealing its teeth and ejecting venom.

At a time when the former dictatorial rule has reappeared, the man styling himself a “civilian president”

openly ordered the police to intensify the suppression of the people. This can be done only by a fascist.

The "president" who tasted the blow of the police club when he was an opposition party leader under the former dictatorship now says the people should taste that. This is an immoral and base act reminding us of a man who forgets his early days after gaining prosperity.

The present ruler of South Korea is, indeed, a political charlatan with double faces, "civilian" and fascist. It is foolish of him to try to open the way out with the bayonet-backed rule.

#### **Kim Yong-sam's Remarks on Defense Denounced**

SK2510053893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514  
GMT 25 Oct 93

[**"South Korean Ruler's Outcry for 'Showdown of Strength' Denounced"—KCNA headline**]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA)—South Korean ruler Kim Yong-sam told military bosses that "strength for defending ourselves from the threat of the North must be cultivated," saying that the Korean peninsula is a danger spot.

Denouncing this as a disgusting jargon of a traitor itching to do harm to fellow countrymen with the help of foreign forces, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

The Korean peninsula is drawing attention as a danger spot in the world not because of the "nuclear suspicion against the North" but because South Korea has turned literally into a nuclear depot where 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds ranging from those of the first generation to the third generation are deployed and the South Korean rulers are playing nuclear war gambles with outside forces.

The South Korean ruler's open outcry for "cultivation of strength" is a very ill-boding, as it once again hinted the scheme to ignite a war against fellow countrymen, come what may, playing the role of a shock-brigade of aggression as a stooge of outside forces.

It is a gross mistake, if the "civilian" warmaniacs intend to get something from confrontation with fellow countrymen.

The traitors who are rushing headlong along the road of confrontation and war against the desire of the nation for peaceful reunification will face deserving punishment by fellow countrymen.

#### **Liaison Committee Head Supports U.S. Talks**

SK2310044293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414  
GMT 23 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—Guy Dupre, general secretary of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea, issued a statement

on October 14, denouncing the anti-DPRK campaign of the West and some officials of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

He said:

The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula can be solved only through the DPRK-USA talks, being a political and military problem caused by the United States.

The "resolution" adopted at the recent 37th regular general assembly of the IAEA is a product of a political plot to block the settlement of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula through DPRK-USA talks.

Exposing the forgery of the "letter" of the UN Secretary General conveyed to the general assembly of the agency, he noted that it fully showed what an extent the anti-DPRK campaign of some officials of the UN Secretariat and the IAEA Secretariat has gone.

Vehemently condemning such plot impermissible at an international organisation, he demanded that a stern judgement be passed on the plotters.

He urged the United States to come out to the Korea-U.S. negotiating table at an early date with a view to solving the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

#### **Editorial Supports Talks Resumption**

SK2210233393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502  
GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea published a bulletin on October 14 in the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederated Republic of Koryo.

The bulletin carries an editorial headlined "Who Really Wants the Settlement of Nuclear Problem on the Korean Peninsula?" and an article entitled "Month of Support to the Proposal for Founding the DCRK".

The editorial brought to light the cause of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and the essence and reactionary nature of the anti-DPRK campaign under the cloak of the nuclear problem.

The editorial condemned the sinister political plot of some officials of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its recent regular General Assembly.

Saying that the nuclear problem could be solved only through the DPRK-USA talks, the editorial urged an immediate resumption of negotiations.

The bulletin called for louder voice of support to the proposal for reunification by means of confederacy and the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation in the month of support to the DCRK founding proposal.

**Daily on UN Head's 'Forged' Letter to IAEA**

*SK2410034393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1152 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October commentary: "Excuse That Will Not Get By"]

[Text] According to a report, a UN spokesman recently commented on the forgery of the UN secretary general's letter. He apologized for the misuse of our country's official name, however, raved as if the letter was authentic.

This is nothing but a poor excuse for evading its responsibility on the forgery of the UN secretary general's letter, which has become the target of criticism by the international public sentiment, and for attempting to save their face at any cost.

As is well known, a so-called letter of the UN secretary general was submitted to the 37th general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The letter's content antagonized and opposed us. It wrongly referred to our country as North Korea and its inconceivable and shocking content said the resolve of the international community and the positive intervention of the UN Security Council are necessary to prepare against our country's nuclear development.

It is common sense that the UN secretary general, a person in charge of the authoritative body, cannot send such a letter that attacks and debases a member nation, deserting the principle of justness and a spirit of public duty that are officially recognized by the world.

As the UN secretary general himself has clarified, he did not see the letter nor did he sign it. He did not even know that such a letter was being submitted.

Hence, it has been brought to light that the so-called letter delivered at the 37th general meeting of the IAEA was fabricated for political purposes to debase our Republic.

Within this framework, the situation cannot be changed even if the UN spokesman tried to reverse black and white at a time when the truth of the forgery of the letter has been fully disclosed.

The people with broad views will only believe the remarks of the UN secretary general, a person in charge of the United Nations and of the letter attributed to him, not lending their ears to the unreasonable remarks of UN officials below the secretary general, regardless of what they may say.

If some officials of the IAEA Secretariat and the UN Secretariat attempt to defend themselves against the forgery case which has been fully exposed, a more revealing light will be thrown on the shady background of the case, bringing deeper disgrace to them.

The fabricated letter case gives a lesson to UN officials. This case originated from the insidious political purpose of some officials of the IAEA Secretariat.

As the situation surrounding our nuclear issue shows, some officials of the Secretariat, following the Western forces' instigation of isolating and stifling [Japsal] our Republic, lost impartiality, subjectiveness, and neutrality, which are the life of the international body. Thus, they questioned our innocence on the nuclear issue with no good reason and consistently antagonized us.

The insidious act of some officials of the Secretariat has gotten to the extent that they come to make fraudulent use of the name and the authority of the UN secretary general.

The letter was forged by some officials of the UN Secretariat who joined in the plot of the insidious officials of the IAEA Secretariat who attempt to harm us. As a result, the game of delivering the letter referring to its member nation with a different name for a sinister political purpose is the first of its kind in the history of the United Nations.

It is a very serious case that casts a dark shadow over the authority of the United Nations. It is also very regrettable.

The case shows that as long as those seeking an insidious political purpose exist in international organizations, such disgraceful cases may occur again, undermining their prestige and causing a stir worldwide, and a fair solution of problems cannot be expected.

**Radio Comments on U.S. Involvement in Somalia**

*SK2410105593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0852 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Unattributed talk: "Noteworthy Points in the Recent Somali Situation"]

[Text] Battles of bloodshed are fought in Somalia with an increasing intensity. In this connection, the parties involved put forward diverse opinions.

As has been reported, in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, the most fierce battle was fought on 3 October between the UN peace-keeping forces and the Aidid faction fighters since the UN peace-keeping operations began. According to the data reported by foreign press, a U.S. troop vehicle was destroyed by a remote-controlled mine near a headquarters of Aidid's, leader of the Somali National Union, on 3 October, with all the U.S. soldiers in it injured.

As soon as the incident occurred, the U.S. troops under the command of the UN peace-keeping forces staged large-scale punitive operations against the Aidid faction mobilizing five helicopters and numerous armed forces. The Aidid faction fighters stubbornly resisted the UN forces' attack, firing surface-to-air missiles, trench mortars, and grenade launchers. The foreign press said that

the fierce battle fought between the two sides that day continued into the dawn of the next day. According to an International Red Cross organization stationed in Somalia, the Somali side suffered casualties of 200 dead and 700 wounded. The U.S. troops' casualties were 12 dead, six missing, and 78 wounded, with two helicopters and several armored vehicles shot down or destroyed. A number of UN soldiers, including a U.S. helicopter pilot, were taken prisoner by the Somali fighters.

The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP], reporting the operations that day, said that the heavy U.S. troop casualties were the most serious blow the United States suffered in such a short period since the Persian Gulf war.

In the wake of this battle of bloodshed, on 7 October U.S. President Clinton announced an urgent measure to double the number of the U.S. troops in Somalia and to significantly strengthen their combat equipment. According to this measure, a total of some 5,000 U.S. troops, including some 3,600 U.S. Marines, 104 armored vehicles, 18 tanks, combat helicopters, and four AC-130 planes equipped with powerful fire power will be augmented for deployment in Somalia. Reports also say that an aircraft carrier will be dispatched to the shore of Somalia. In this connection, Aidid, leader of the Somali National Union, proposed through broadcast that the United States and the United Nations halt all attacks and terrorism on Somalia and said that the Somali people will solve their problems on their own in the interest of peace, impartiality, and progress.

The large-scale armed intervention in Somalia arouses criticism and protest within the United States, as well. According to a poll, the majority of the American people admitted the dispatch of U.S. troops to Somalia was a mistake from the outset, opposed the additional dispatch of U.S. troops, and called for an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Somalia.

U.S. Senator John McCain said that the Aidid faction fighters' taking even a single U.S. soldier prisoner means the failure of the mission of the U.S. troops in Somalia and that it is time that the United States withdrew its troops from there. Robert Byrd, U.S. congressman from the Democratic Party, demanded that the Congress immediately vote to determine whether the United States should withdraw its troops or whether it should continue its wrong policy.

Foreign press and analysts say that despite the massive military operations conducted by the 30,000 strong UN troops in Somalia, on the horn of Africa, since last June, half of the UN troops fall into a difficult situation in battle.

The battle of bloodshed spreading in Somalia constitutes yet another disadvantage arousing deep concern to the African people who are constantly suffering from racial dispute, border dispute, and religious dispute.

The Somali situation should be solved impartially in the interest of the Somali people. Military means will always bring about bloodshed and confrontation. The African people do not want this. The Somali situation should be solved by peaceful means through negotiation.

**Daily Urges Replacing Armistice With Peace Pact**  
*SK2410102593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820  
GMT 24 Oct 93*

[“The UN Must Be Faithful to Its Purpose and Principle”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the day of the United Nations.

In a by-lined article headlined “The United Nations Must Be Faithful to Its Purpose and Principle,” NODONG SINMUN says:

If the UN is to be faithful to its charter, it should above all allow all its member states to fully exercise their independent rights, whether big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor.

All the international problems must be solved fairly through democratic debates among the UN member nations.

Some forces, however, are violating the principles of impartiality and international justice. Worse still, they apply a double standard in the international relations, arbitrarily meddling in the internal affairs of other countries with a strong arm.

Big powers try to abuse the UN as their monopoly whereby to impose their will upon others.

It is also important in democratising the UN to reform and improve its structure. The non-aligned and developing countries hold an overwhelming majority in the UN so, they must be granted an proportionate say and not be excluded in the solution of the major international issues. Those countries which refuse to properly liquidate their crime-woven past must on no account be made permanent members of the security council.

The Korean people hope that the past legacies between the DPRK and the UN will be liquidated correctly and the UN will make a due contribution to a fair solution of the question of Korea's reunification. If tensions are to be eased and a durable peace be achieved on the Korean peninsula at the present juncture, it is necessary to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace one. A series of complicated and acute problems including the nuclear problem fail to be solved on the Korean peninsula because of the maintenance of the old armistice system. Therefore, the UN must pay primary attention to the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and adequately play its role in terminating the armistice system and establishing a new peace system.

It is a consistent stand of the DPRK Government to turn the Korean peninsula into a denuclearised, peace zone. The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula can be solved only through DPRK-U.S. talks.

Our Republic will in the future, too, firmly adhere to independence and strengthen relations and cooperation with other member nations of the United Nations.

### **Foreign Ministry Demands Russia Stop Dumping**

*SK2310051793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449  
GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today, demanding that the Russian Federation immediately stop the dumping of nuclear waste into the sea and sincerely fulfil its obligation under international accord, instead of urging the DPRK to "fulfil its obligation under the nuclear safeguards agreement" like an offender accusing the victim while openly violating the international accord.

The spokesman said:

The Russian Federation recently dumped nuclear waste again into the East Sea of Korea and openly declared it would continue to dump the nuclear waste of the Pacific Fleet into the Sea. This is a crime which infringes on the interests of other countries and may bring immeasurable disasters to mankind.

It is the unanimous desire of the world public circles to protect and conserve the ecological environment of mankind including the environment of the seas. From this point of view, dumping of radioactive waste is intolerable in that it may endanger human lives and seriously wreck the ecological environment.

A series of international agreements have been reached recently on a strict ban on the dumping of radioactive waste into the sea even if they are of low grade.

We cannot but take a serious view of Russia's dumping of nuclear waste into the waters of another country because it is a signatory and depository of an international accord on the prevention of the pollution of oceans.

When data about Russia's dumping of nuclear waste into the East Sea [Sea of Japan] of Korea were revealed last April, we lodged an official protest and warning to the Russian side. Nevertheless, the Russian side continued nuclear waste dumping into the East Sea of Korea, polluting the marine environment and gravely destroying the ecology in this region.

This act of Russia has given rise to deep concern and protest among the peoples in the coastal areas and the world public circles.

If Russia continues the illegal dumping of nuclear waste, it will be held responsible for its consequences and encounter stronger condemnation from the world people.

### **Radio Reports Ministry's Demand**

*SK2310134293 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry has today issued the following press statement in connection with the recent dumping of nuclear waste again into the East Sea of Korea [Sea of Japan] by Russia and its declaration that it will continue to dump the nuclear waste of the Pacific Fleet into the sea.

### **The press statement of the spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry:**

The Russian Federation has recently dumped nuclear waste again into the East Sea of Korea and openly declared it would continue to dump the nuclear waste of the Pacific Fleet into the East Sea of our country. This act of Russia is a wanton violation of the international commitment to the protection and conservation of the marine environment, and a crime which infringes on the interests of other countries and may bring immeasurable disasters to mankind.

It is the unanimous desire of the world public circles to protect and conserve the ecological environment of mankind including the environment of the seas. From this point of view, the dumping of radioactive waste is far from tolerable in that it may endanger human lives and seriously wreck the ecological environment.

A series of international agreements have been reached recently on a strict ban on the dumping of radioactive waste into the sea even if they are of low grade.

We cannot but take a serious view of Russia's dumping of nuclear waste into the waters of another country because it is a signatory and depository of an international accord on the prevention of the pollution of oceans.

When data about Russia's dumping of nuclear waste into the East Sea of Korea were revealed last April, we lodged an official protest and warning to the Russian side. Nevertheless, the Russian side continued nuclear waste dumping into the East Sea of Korea, polluting the marine environment and gravely destroying the ecology in this region.

This act of Russia has given rise to deep concern and protest among the peoples in the coastal areas and the world public circles.

Russia should not babble with an evil-doer's audacity about our fulfilling the obligation of the nuclear safeguards accord, while openly violating international commitments, but immediately stop the act of dumping the

nuclear waste into the sea and faithfully fulfill its obligation of the international commitment.

If Russia continues the illegal dumping of nuclear waste, it will be held responsible for its consequences and encounter stronger condemnation from the world's people.

### Dumping Called 'Irresponsible Act'

SK2510054793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525  
GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA)—Russia recently dumped nuclear waste into the East Sea of Korea again.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says this is a very irresponsible act taking no account of other countries' interests.

The analyst says:

This is a wanton violation of international accords on the protection and preservation of marine environment and a crime which infringes on the interests of other countries and may bring immeasurable disasters to mankind.

In disposing of nuclear waste, the countries concerned must fully take into consideration its possible effects on the environment of neighbouring nations.

Russia, however, is acting arbitrarily, neglecting such an elementary obligation.

The competent authorities of Russia claim that the nuclear waste dumped into the East Sea of Korea is not dangerous because its radioactive grade is low. This is a shameless excuse.

All the nuclear waste, whether its radioactive grade be high or low, is harmful to the health of the people and ecology, even though its extent may be different.

Russia's dumping of a large quantity of nuclear waste into the East Sea of Korea can never be pardoned.

This dumping gravely endangers the ecological environment of Korea in particular.

Incensed by the nuclear waste dumping, the Korean people are now closely following what they are doing.

Russia must totally discontinue for good the dumping of nuclear waste into the East Sea of Korea.

### Foreign Party Leaders Greet Kim Il-song

SK2510050893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447  
GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The messages came from President of the Bangladesh People's League Garib Newaz, Governor of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Bangladesh Khaliquzzaman Bhuiyan, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Abdel Hamid Mehri, Secretary General of the Movement for Democracy in Algeria Khaled Bensmain, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria Khaled Bagdash, Chairman of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon Inaam Raad, General Secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party Youssef Amin Wali, Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali Mohamedoun Dicko, General Secretary of the National Democratic Congress of Ghana Huudu Yahaya, Chairman of the Organization for People's Democracy-Labour Movement of Burkina Faso Arsen Bongnessan Ye, Secretary General of the National Direction Committee of the Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally in Mali Amadou El Becir Gologo, National Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Nigeria T.A. Anenih, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Belgian Labour Party Ludo Martens, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechy-Morava Communist Party Miroslav Grevenicek, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Polish League of Communists "Proletariat" Zbigniew Wiktor, President of the National Committee of the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia Dragomir Draskovic, President of the Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar Richard Andriamanjato, General Secretary of the People's Unity Party of Tunisia Mohamed Bel Hadi Amor, Chairperson Argelia Raya and International Secretary Jorge Valero of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party Jorge Ibanez, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador Rene Mauge Mosquera and Chairman of the February Revolutionary Party of Paraguay Victor Sanchez Bilagra.

They in the messages warmly congratulated the Korean people on their achievements in the building of a new society under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and expressed support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

They affirmed that they would strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the WPK and their parties.

They wished President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

### Foreign Party Leaders Greet Kim Chong-il

SK2510051193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450  
GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of

greetings from party leaders of different countries on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Messages came from President of the Bangladesh People's League Giarib Newaz, Chairman of the National Committee of the League of Communists Movement for Yugoslavia Dragomir Draskovic, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Polish League of Communists "Proletariat" Zbigniew Wiktor, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras Rigoberto Padilla Ruz and Secretary General of the Movement for Democracy in Algeria Khaled Bensmain.

The messages expressed the belief that Comrade Kim Chong-il would make new achievements in leading the struggle of the Korean people to defend socialism and achieve the reunification of the country and wished him good health and long life.

#### **Foreign Party Leaders Send Greetings to Leaders**

*SK2310043293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410  
GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] from Chairman Boris Petkov of the Executive Council of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (Marxists), Chairman Rolf Hagel of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden, President Betty Frudensbjerg Carlsson of the Communist Forum of Denmark, Chairman Frank Baude of the Central Committee of the Communist Part-KPML (R) [Communist Party of Marxist-Leninist Revolutionaries] of Sweden, President Pedro Ortega, Secretary General Trino Melean and International Secretary Jeronimo Carera of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela, President Radames Larazabal and Secretary General Manuel Urbina of the Patriotic Federation of Venezuela, Secretary General Adelso Gonzalez Urdaneta and International Secretary Emil Guevara of the People's Electoral Movement of Venezuela, General Secretary Victor Granda Aguilar of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Ecuador and the Coordination of the Socialist Latin American, General Secretary Luis Mateo Munos of the Socialist Party of Peru, and President Marian Donnelly and General Secretary Pat Quearney of the Workers' Party of Ireland.

They in their messages highly appreciated the achievements made by the Workers' Party of Korea, which was founded by President Kim Il-song and is wisely led by Comrade Kim Chong-il, in socialist construction and in the struggle for national reunification under the banner of the chuche idea after its founding, and expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the WPK and their parties would strengthen and develop.

#### **Kim Il-song Sends Message to Zambia President**

*SK2310110093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042  
GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Frederick J.T. Chiluba, president of Zambia, on October 20 on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

President Kim Il-song in the message wished the president and people of Zambia success in the work for national unity and the prosperity of the country and expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two peoples would continue to develop.

#### **Vice Minister Attends Meeting on Zambia**

*SK2210055893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450  
GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here Thursday to mark the 29th anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

Present there were Vice-Minister of Art and Culture Kim Chong-ho who is vice-chairman of the Korea-Zambia Friendship Association and officials concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made and a congratulatory message to the president of the republic of Zambia was adopted at the meeting.

#### **Workers Party Greets Danish Communists**

*SK2210113793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028  
GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Thursday sent a message of greetings to the sixth congress of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist).

Expressing the belief that the sixth congress will be an important occasion in the activities for the strengthening and development of the party and for peace and socialism, the message wished a great success to the congress.

#### **Yugoslav Ambassador Hosts Party To Mark Ties**

*SK2310044893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417  
GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Milan Seslija hosted a cocktail party Friday on the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Korea and Yugoslavia.

Invited there were vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and other officials concerned and diplomatic envoys here.

Speeches were exchanged there.

**Ecuadoran Socialist Party Delegation Arrives**

SK2210234593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201  
GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Socialist Party of Ecuador led by Victor Granda Aguilar, general secretary of the party and general secretary of the coordination of the Socialist Latin American, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

**Pyongyang To Host East Asian Games Meeting**

SK2310044593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415  
GMT 23 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—The 7th meeting of the East Asian Games Association will shortly be held in Pyongyang.

Delegations of the Olympic Committees of the DPRK and other East Asian countries and regions will participate in the meeting.

The meeting will discuss matters regarding the 2nd East Asian Games scheduled in the DPRK in 1995.

**40,000-SqM Public Swimming Pool Being Built**

SK2310104293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020  
GMT 23 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 23 (KCNA)—One more outdoor swimming pool is under construction in Pyongyang.

The swimming pool with a total plottage of some 40,000 square metres is being built at the foot of the Sosan Hill in the Kwangpok Street.

Its daily capacity of accommodation is 7,500.

The pool consists of four tanks 25 metres wide and 50 metres long each.

When the tanks are filled the water will be 0.9-1.5 metres deep.

The tanks will be ringed with roller skating tracks some 10 metres wide.

They will be used as ice rinks in winter.

A sun-bathing site more than 10 metres wide and a water purification plant will be built at the pool.

A traditional National Park will take shape in front of the pool.

**Scientific Symposium Held on Fossils**

SK2210063793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523  
GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)—A scientific symposium on fossils of "Korean archaeopteryx" and extinct animal was held at Kim Il-song University on October 21.

Displayed at the meeting place were the fossils of "Korean archaeopteryx" unearthed by teachers and students of the Paekto Senior Middle School in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, and ascertained by teachers of the palaeontology chair of the geology faculty of Kim Il-song University and specialists of many research institutions and materials on extinct animal fossils.

The unearthing of the fossil of archaeopteryx, together with the discovery of the fossils showing footsteps of dinosauro and gomphotheridae serridentinus, shows that evolution of higher land-inhabiting vertebrata came into being and developed systematically in Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il-song named the newly-discovered archaeopteryx "Korean archaeopteryx".

Read at the symposium were papers on the background of the unearthing of "Korean archaeopteryx", characteristics of its identification and comparative characteristics, on the natural and geographical environment of Korea when archaeopteryx inhabited, the palaeontological significance of fossils the pterosaur and the footprint of dinosauro discovered in Korea and a paper proving that the course of evolution of living organism in Korea was a powerful evidence that Korea was a cradle of human civilization.

The symposium proved that living organism was systematically evolved in Korea and there were sufficient palaeontological background and premise that the ancestor of the Korean nation could live in this land.

**South Korea**

**'Package Deal' To Solve DPRK Nuclear Issue**

SK2410040393 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
24 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] Democratic Party [DP] spokesman Pak Chi-won said on 23 October: "We expect that, in the end, North Korea's nuclear issue will be resolved through a package deal, that is, through a package settlement with North Korea accepting the nuclear inspection, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea, and the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise. We know for a fact that moves for such a settlement are being made." He added: "However, since this is a very important issue and the method for the settlement of North's nuclear issue is being carried out in conformity with our party's intention, it will be desirable

to closely observe the government's progress and the contacts held between the United States and North Korea."

### **Government, U.S. To Decide on Holding Team Spirit**

*SK2310004193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0023 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[Text] Washington, Oct. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States will make their decision on the joint military exercise Team Spirit flexibly while watching developments on the North Korean nuclear issue, diplomatic sources said Friday. Korean Ambassador to Washington Han Sung-su on Friday denied some press reports that the United States and South Korea have agreed to suspend the Team Spirit exercise for next year.

Talking to Korean correspondents in the U.S. capital, Han said, "(the two countries) have not made such a decision, nor do we have such a plan at present."

The diplomatic sources said North Korea's demand for permanent suspension of Team Spirit is unacceptable, but South Korea and the United States could positively consider suspending the exercise for next year if there is progress on the North Korean nuclear problem, they said.

Seoul and Washington are expected to discuss the question of Team Spirit at the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) meeting scheduled for Seoul Nov. 3-4 while closely watching developments on the problem of ad hoc inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of North Korean nuclear facilities and a dialogue between South and North Korea.

Some "progressive officials" in the U.S. State Department are said to be insisting on officially announcing the suspension of Team Spirit as one of the agreed items of the SCM meeting, the sources said. But U.S. Defense Department officials are resolutely opposed to making the decision on the exercise while the North Korean nuclear issue is deadlocked, the sources said.

### **Government To Inform North on Team Spirit**

*SK2310061493 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
23 Oct 93 p 1*

[Text] During the third round of a working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys between the North and South to be held on 25 October, the government will deliver its position to North Korea that it will suspend the Team Spirit exercise, a ROK-U.S. annual joint military exercise, when an agreement on the exchange of special envoys is reached at the contact and when the North Korean side promises the resumption of the nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

A relevant government official said on 23 October: The United States stated recently that the issue of conducting the Team Spirit exercise is a matter that should be judged and determined by the ROK Government itself.

He said: The relevant ministries are discussing the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise. According to the U.S. notification, the government will officially make public that it will suspend the Team Spirit exercise when North Korea promises to reach an agreement on the exchange of special envoys and to accept the nuclear inspection by the IAEA. Also, it will deliver the position to the North Korean side during the third round of a working-level contact on 25 October.

A government source said: In fact, the United States excluded the expenditures of the Team Spirit exercise from its budget for 1994 and has shown its position that it will not conduct the Team Spirit exercise next year.

He also said that "the United States apparently said recently that the Team Spirit-94 exercise, which has become a top pending issue between the North and South, is a matter that should be determined by the ROK Government."

It has been learned that the United States informed of its position to North Korea through an ordinary dialogue channel. Therefore, it is very likely that the Team Spirit exercise will be suspended next year when efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue are successful.

It has been also learned that during the 21 October meeting between Ho Chong, deputy ambassador to the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and Quinonez, North Korean desk officer of the U.S. State Department, North Korea demanded that the United States upgrade the third round of U.S.-North Korean talks to the vice ministerial level, present the schedule of the third round of talks, provide support for the replacement of the light-water reactors, and improve relations with third countries [as published].

### **Senior Official on New Round of DPRK-U.S. Talks**

*SK2310071293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT  
23 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States may hold their third-round high-level talks as early as in the middle of next month in view of the on-going behind-the-scenes contacts in New York, a senior South Korean government official said Saturday.

Pyongyang has shown positive response to accepting inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in a recent meeting with Washington officials and is expected to show a change in its attitude in the third round of inter-Korean working-level contact on Oct. 25, said the official, who asked not to be named.

If the third round of North Korea-U.S. high-level meeting takes place, the two countries may discuss

improvement in bilateral relations, including normalization of ties, along with North Korea's compliance with IAEA nuclear inspections, he said.

Pyongyang and Washington have met for high-level negotiations in June and July to bind the communist regime to the global nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and persuade it to allow international inspections in the suspected nuclear sites in Yongbyon.

South Korea will give its full support for better relations between North Korea and its allies like the United States and Japan if the nuclear issue is resolved, the official said.

### Talks To Include Political Issues

SK2410010293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
0000 GMT 24 Oct 93

[Text] It has been learned that the ROK and the United States agreed that the next U.S.-DPRK high-level talks will not be limited to the nuclear issue alone but will also include the so-called political negotiations such as the issue of improving U.S.-DPRK relations. North Korea has insisted on holding political negotiations in the past.

This kind of ROK-U.S. policy shows that they have changed their original plan of resolving first the nuclear issue through the next U.S.-DPRK talks. It is being predicted that a new phase will be opened in the negotiations to resolve the North's nuclear issue.

To achieve a breakthrough in the current nuclear negotiations, which are deadlocked, the ROK and the United States agreed that the issue of guaranteeing the system North Korea has been insisting on, must be regarded as an official item in the agenda in the U.S.-DPRK negotiations. A high-ranking government official revealed that such intentions were conveyed to the North through the recent U.S.-DPRK contact held in New York.

The ROK and the United States agreed that if such third round of talks are to be held, North Korea must accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's ordinary inspection [tongsang sachal] by late October, and that practical progress must be made in the South-North dialogue for the exchange of North-South special envoys and that an agreement is reached on the agenda for the exchange of special envoys.

### Prospects for U.S.-DPRK Political Talks Noted

SK2510005893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0046 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—The United States may start a political dialogue with North Korea in their next round of talks and discuss overall improvement in bilateral relations, government sources said Monday.

Meeting Pyongyang half way on its demands for a package deal, Washington may agree to include political

topics on the agenda of the next contact instead of limiting it to nuclear issues, according to the sources.

Pyongyang has long demanded that its nuclear issue be negotiated simultaneously with relations improvement, but Washington, until now, has insisted that the nuclear problem must be resolved first.

This significant change in Washington's attitude came after a recent contact with Pyongyang where the Stalinist state showed positive signs of sincerely trying clear up the nuclear problem, the sources said.

North Korea told recent American visitors such as Congressman Gary Ackerman and State Department official Kenneth Quinones that the nuclear situation can be solved if it is negotiated together with political issues, they said.

North Korea said it wouldn't mind implementing the terms of the overall agreement in separate stages, according to the sources.

Seoul officials did not rule out the possibility of upgrading the chief delegates at future North Korea-U.S. contacts, though on condition that Pyongyang promise beyond doubt to accept fullscope inspections.

### 'No Substantial Progress' in U.S.-DPRK Contacts

SK2510004893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States have had a series of contacts in New York to find a breakthrough in their negotiations on the North Korean nuclear issue, but have made no substantial progress, diplomatic sources say.

"There are only signs that the talks are moving in a positive direction," a source said Sunday [24 October].

They said the United States and North Korea apparently made little headway in their concentrated attempt to find solutions to problems related to the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] ad hoc inspection of North Korean nuclear facilities and the resumption of the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks.

If there was a gain in the contact, it was a clear recognition by North Korea that there cannot be further talks for improvement in its relations with the United States unless Pyongyang allows the IAEA to inspect its facilities and inter-Korean dialogue makes progress, the sources said.

They said that which direction the North Korean nuclear issue takes will depend on what kind of attitude Pyongyang shows at the South-North talks on the exchanges of special envoys, scheduled to be held at Panmunjom on Thursday [day as received].

North Korea is also well aware that its negotiations with the United States to improve bilateral relations will stop if the IAEA is unable to replace batteries and films in its

surveillance cameras in North Korean facilities by the end of this month, they said.

North Korea, therefore, could "come out positively" at the last moment, either allowing the resumption of IAEA ad hoc inspection or a visit by an IAEA inspection team, the sources said.

"In any event, there are only signs of positive moments," they said. "The situation is fluid."

With regard to North Korea's demand for U.S. financial support for the replacement of its nuclear reactors with those of the light-water type, the sources said it was difficult for the U.S. Government to comply because the aid would amount to billions of dollars and the replacement would take no less than 10 years.

The sources also dismissed as premature some press reports that the United States and North Korea would establish diplomatic relations if North Korea accepts the IAEA's special inspection.

The United States and North Korea, however, narrowed their differences to the point where the two sides have to resolve the nuclear issue and improvement in bilateral relations rather than referring the nuclear question to the United Nations Security Council, they said.

Meanwhile, the United States and South Korea could discuss the proposal of suspending their joint military exercise Team Spirit at the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) in Seoul Nov. 3-4 if North Korea shows a positive attitude at the inter-Korean contact Thursday and accepts the IAEA ad hoc inspection before the end of this month, the sources said.

### DPRK Said To Link Inspections to U.S. Ties

SK2310030593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean  
23 Oct 93 p 1

[By reporter Pak Tu-sik]

[Text] It was learned on 22 October that in a recent behind-the-scene contact with the United States, North Korea conveyed its position that if the United States guarantees the establishment of diplomatic relations or measures corresponding to this, it can hold overall negotiations on the general nuclear issue, including the special inspection issue.

Diplomatic sources said that the ROK and the United States are positively examining the North Korean proposal. It was learned that North Korea had conveyed its intention to Quinones, North Korea desk officer of the U.S. State Department, who accompanied Ackerman, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific Affairs, to North Korea from 9 to 12 October. It was also learned that this was confirmed during the 21 October contact in New York between Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and Hubbard, deputy assistant U.S. Secretary of State.

Such a proposal by North Korea is a package settlement to deal with the nuclear issue and the establishment of diplomatic relations as one matter. This is the first time that North Korea expressed its will to deal with the nuclear issue and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and North Korea by linking the two issues.

Diplomatic sources revealed that in connection with the demand by the ROK and the United States to accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] ad hoc inspection [imsi sachal] by late October, North Korea put forth the condition that it will accept the inspection if the inspection of some facilities is delayed [iljong sisolmule taehan yuyerul chogonuro]. Therefore, it can be said that in reality North Korea has accepted the IAEA's inspection.

As a measure corresponding to this, the ROK and the United States are examining the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise. They are also examining the possibility of holding overall negotiations on various measures on North Korea, including the issue of establishing diplomatic relations, after there is some progress in discussions for the exchange of special envoys between South and North Korea and when the IAEA's ad hoc inspection is carried out.

It was learned that the United States is examining the issue of officially recognizing North Korea as a state for the time being rather than establishing diplomatic relations at once because of the U.S.' internal legal procedures.

At the 20 October parliamentary inspection of the foreign and reunification committee, in connection with the question on the government's position on the package settlement proposed by North Korea, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu answered: "We are not excluding its possibilities." Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang had also expressed the same opinion at the parliamentary inspection. However, the ROK and the United States plan to turn over the North's nuclear issue to the U.N. Security Council if there is no progress in the next two weeks and the North Korean proposal was made simply to gain time.

### Government May Approve U.S.-DPRK Ties

SK2510091893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT  
25 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—Seoul is considering giving its stamp of approval to a package deal in which North Korea and the United States exchange a nuclear solution for better relations as a viable possibility. Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Monday.

"We don't need to rule out or oppose any particular method, as long as conditions are ripe and there is no risk factor. We need to consider all possible methods," Han told a press conference. "(A package deal) is one of the methods under consideration."

Han's remarks confirm a basic change in Seoul-Washington policy, which previously has been that the United States will wait for a full resolution of the nuclear crisis before starting any political talks with the Stalinist state.

He noted the two preconditions for a third Pyongyang-Washington contact—that North Korea must engage in sincere talks with South Korea and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"It is entirely possible that this contact can take place next month," he said optimistically.

Denying that North Korea-U.S. political dialogue will start at the very next contact, Han said Seoul and Washington aim to clear all nuclear issues at the third meeting, including special inspection of suspected North Korean nuclear sites.

Han also denied that Seoul and Washington made any final decision on whether to cancel next year's joint military maneuver "Team Spirit" and that the decision doesn't have to be made at next week's Security Consultative Meeting (SCM).

Instead of making an immovable decision, the two sides can say they are willing to cancel next year's Team Spirit if certain conditions are met by North Korea, he told reporters. But the foreign minister reminded of a number of variables involved before the third round North Korea-U.S. contact can be arranged.

The two preconditions exist and it is up to South Korea and the IAEA to decide whether there has been sufficient progress in their dialogue with North Korea, he said.

While Seoul and Pyongyang are nearing agreement on exchanging presidential envoys, Han said, the government still needs to watch how much substance North Korea is willing to instill into the envoys' talks.

It is even uncertain how the IAEA will react, he said. "Let's say the IAEA is demanding 100 but North Korea is willing to give only 99. We don't know whether the IAEA will accept." But he indicated that basic persuasion talks have stopped for now with North Korea, saying there is no planned Pyongyang-Washington contact in New York this week.

"The United States made clear enough the importance of North Korea accepting continued inspection and the seriousness of the impact if North Korea refuses. And North Korea knows the seriousness of this issue," said Han.

It is a two-way street now, the foreign minister implied. "If North Korea refuses inspection, the matter will go to the UN Security Council. If it accepts that, it will provide ground for third-round talks with the United States."

### Government Said To Approve Move

SK2410030293 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] It was learned on 23 October that the government notified the United States that it supports the establishment of U.S.-DPRK diplomatic relations.

A government official said: "In the working-level contacts with the United States held in New York on 19 and 21 October, North Korea revealed its position that the issue of the U.S. side's demand to practically accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] inspection and the issue of establishing diplomatic relations can be comprehensively discussed together. The government had already notified the U.S. side that it would support the establishment of diplomatic relations if the United States and North Korea held negotiations for this."

The official continued: "The government's 7 July declaration, which says that if North Korea becomes a responsible member of the international community, it will help North Korea establish diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan, is still in effect."

It was learned that the government reached an internal agreement with the United States to suspend the Team Spirit exercise if North Korea shows a sincere attitude in resolving the nuclear issue.

Therefore, if North Korea promises to resume the IAEA's inspection and an agreement is reached on the exchange of special envoys, the government will notify North Korea at the 25 October third round of South-North working-level contact that it will actively examine the possibility of suspending the Team Spirit exercise.

### 'Inside Story' on U.S.-DPRK Talks Demanded

SK2410115793 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Oct 93 p 3

[Editorial: "We Must Be Aware of the Contents of U.S.-North Korean Nuclear Negotiations"]

[Text] A contact between the United States and North Korea concerning the nuclear inspection of North Korea is being very active now. This is because the deadline for the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspection of North Korea is only one week away. If the two sides fail to settle the present situation of confrontation, they may bring ruin on themselves. Therefore, political negotiations in the Washington arena is needed. Toward the end of October, a pressing issue will be raised in the continuity of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord because of the running out of IAEA monitoring equipment in the North Korean nuclear facilities. And, around in early November, the United Nations will stand at the crossroads to determine if it has to strongly impose sanctions on North Korea, or if it has to continue holding dialogues with the latter. It is said, therefore, that as a part of settling this crisis situation, the United States and

North Korea are talking about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two sides and the suspension of the ROK-U.S. Team Spirit exercise.

In other words, it is the U.S. attitude to accept, as much as it can, North Korea's demands to lead it to join the nuclear safeguards system. North Korea has consistently called upon the Clinton government to accept four conditions in return for its acceptance of the IAEA's routine inspection or ad hoc inspection of the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon. These four conditions include the suspension of the Team Spirit exercise, the guarantee for the no-first use of nuclear weapons, an apology by the ROK, the United States, and Japan for their cooperative system against the North Korean nuclear issue, and the support for setting up light-water reactors.

It is reported that in the behind scene contacts, the United States and North Korea are discussing the nuclear inspection on the conditions that "North Korea accepts the nuclear inspection when the establishment of diplomatic relations is guaranteed." This is a method of a package deal to resolve the nuclear issue, not a piece-by-piece negotiation that requires a lot of time. If this is true, we can say, as far as we concerned, that the U.S. Government has given everything to North Korean that it can give.

The problem is, however, the fact that the Clinton government is seriously dealing with Pyongyang over our shoulders in connection with the issue relating to a security policy on the Korean peninsula. Of course, there is no change at all in our position that the North Korean nuclear issue must be resolved through dialogue and compromise. This is also very helpful to the stability on the Korean peninsula. It is well known that the extreme steps, such as military or economic sanctions by the UN Security Council against North Korea, cannot be effective but rather can bring about grave tensions throughout the world. At a time when China is opposed to sanctions against North Korea, taking strong steps of isolating the latter will be very ineffective.

We cannot but, however, regard it as the fact that the United States strengthens North Korea's position in the world when it unilaterally accepts North Korean demands. North Korea's attitude, which has been assumed until present, is a strategy to gain time or to delay the nuclear inspection rather than accepting a general principle of international community. Although North Korea accepts the nuclear inspection as a precondition for the improvement of relations with the United States, this is the only return to the pre-announcement days of its March decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Under the situation in which there is no practical progress in the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue, a U.S. guarantee for establishing diplomatic relations with North Korea or the suspension of the ROK-U.S. Team Spirit exercise can be regarded as unilateral concessions to North Korea.

Our government's diplomacy also has many problems. This is because a method by a third party to resolve the important issue—which must be resolved by North and South Korea in their contacts—runs counter to our sovereign diplomatic principle. It is important to strengthen our diplomatic capacity. However, most important is that we must be aware of the inside story of nuclear negotiations held between the United States and North Korea. Even for our national pride in international community, it is considered desirable to bravely demand from the United States what we need. We must not lose our own national interest because of our stickiness to the politics inside the country.

#### Daily Previews Third South-North Contact

SK2510051393 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean  
25 Oct 93 p 3

[By reporter Kang Tae-ho]

[Text] The third round of South-North working-level contacts to be held at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom on 25 October is attracting public attention as today's contact is expected to serve as a yardstick for estimating future progress in resolving the nuclear issue. The South-North Korean encounter is more of an interest because it is held following a series of North Korean-U.S. contacts on 19 and 21 October in New York.

In view of various observations, we should judge that actual negotiations on the North Korean nuclear issue are being made during the New York contacts, which is a dialogue channel opened by the United States at all times. It is inevitable that the North-South discussion in Panmunjom depends on the results of New York contacts. The United States, as well as North Korea, are avoiding to mention what was discussed in New York saying that the contacts were nonofficial working-level dialogue.

According to speculations by some media, it is obvious that a sign has been sought in the nuclear issue, which had been moving one way toward confrontation.

The report that the ROK and the United States have agreed to suspend the Team Spirit joint military exercise next year is still being officially denied. Although North Korea is known to have shown a positive attitude on nuclear inspections, we still do not know to what level it will accept the inspection, in addition to regular checks on equipment and facilities.

It is unpredictable if this will be completely unveiled because the South-North working-level contact is, of course, not open to the public. Nevertheless, it is a possible deduction that if a compromise had been achieved in North Korea-U.S. negotiations, its results will be revealed in South-North dialogue, and in the discussion of inspection between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Regarding South-North dialogue, the South has been demanding early implementation of the exchange of special envoys.

The South even presented a draft agreement with exact timing of the special envoy exchange during the first contact on 5 October. Since we have obtained the North's agreement that the special envoy's role is to implement the joint declaration of denuclearization of the Korean peninsula for the resolution of the nuclear issue, the special envoy exchange, along with the nuclear inspection by the IAEA, is deemed as a major means to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. It also coincides with the interest of the United States in view of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, including South Korea.

In addition, the ROK and the United states have set forth the progress of South-North dialogue as a precondition for the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks. To the United States, it is a safety mechanism to keep North Korea within the boundary of the process for the virtual resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. To the ROK, it guarantees the right to be involved in the development of North Korean-U.S. relations, and meets the need to confirm that South Korea is not excluded from the discussion of the nuclear issue.

North Korea's response to the exchange of special envoys reveals a different aspect from such positions held by the ROK and the United States, just as the face of a coin is different from the other side of the coin. North Korea is exploiting the exchange of special envoys as a means to have the so-called "nuclear war exercise suspended" and the so-called "international joint cooperation system" abandoned. Some believe North Korea is taking advantage of the nuclear issue as a card for its survival. If this analysis is applied to North Korea's demand for the guarantee of the resumption of the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks, this demand can be logically interpreted as an equal card to the aforementioned one.

North Korea and the United States have been in a bitter tug-of-war over the nuclear issue before they had contacts. North Korea and the United States inevitably need to abide by the principle of give-and-take in order to produce a certain agreement at the negotiation table. The issues such as the realization of the exchange of special envoys, the suspension of the Team Spirit military exercise, the resumption of inspections of North Korea by the IAEA, and the resumption of the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks cannot be handled separately. In view of the complexity of these issues and the interests involved, the issues should be dealt with as a package.

Whether or not North Korea allows the IAEA to replace the equipment to monitor North Korea's nuclear facilities will make it possible for the United States and the IAEA to judge the continuity of the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement. The deadline for replacing the monitoring equipment is the end of October. The 3 November

ROK-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting will decide if the Team Spirit exercise will be conducted next year. The 25 October North-South contact is linked to the decision on resuming the Team Spirit exercise. This is why the North-South contact spawns a careful expectation that the contact may be the starting point for untying tangled issues.

#### Article Predicts North's Attitude 'May Change'

SK2510010693 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
25 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] The North and South will hold the third round of working-level contacts at Tongilgak, the North side's area of Panmunjom, at 10 AM [0100 GMT] on 25 October to discuss the exchange of special envoys of their top leaders.

In behind-the-scene contacts, North Korea has reportedly delivered its flexible position to the United States concerning nuclear inspection. The third round of U.S.-North Korean high-level talks is expected to be resumed next month. It is predicted, therefore, that the North Korean attitude may change. Under these circumstances, the contact between the North and South is being held. It is very significant.

It is very likely that during the contact our side will convey its official position to the North side that it can suspend the 1994 Team Spirit exercise when North Korea responds to the exchange of special envoys, thus repeatedly calling for the early exchange of special envoys appointed by the top leaders of the North and South.

The North and South held the contacts of working-level delegates twice in Panmunjom: One on 5 October and the other on 15 October. There was no practical progress in their contacts because the North side had put forward the suspension of the nuclear war exercise and the abandonment of the international cooperative system as a precondition for the exchange of special envoys.

After the second round of contacts by working-level delegates, however, the North and South discussed the exchange of special envoys in an unofficial contact between Song Yong-tae, our side's senior delegate, and Pak Yong-su, the North side's senior delegate.

#### Reportage on Third Round of Contacts With North

##### Delegates Discuss Envoy Exchange

SK2510024693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
0200 GMT 25 Oct 93

[By reporter Yi Kwang-tok from Panmunjom]

[Text] The North and South held the third round of working-level contacts by delegates for the exchange of special envoys between the North and South at Tongilgak, the North side's area of Panmunjom, at 10

AM [0100 GMT] on 25 October and discussed mainly the working procedural matters for the exchange of special envoys.

At today's contact, our side repeatedly called for the early exchange of special envoys appointed by the top leaders of the North and South and delivered its position to the North side that it can suspend the Team Spirit exercise next year when North Korea responds to this proposal.

In his first statement, Song Yong-tae, our side's senior delegate, said that it is our side's position that the date for the exchange of special envoys cannot be delayed as the North and South agree in principle on the exchange of special envoys. He also said that the special envoys can stay in each other side's area for four nights and five days and asked the North side to visit Seoul first.

Concerning the mission assigned to the special envoys, Senior Delegate Song proposed that the special envoys should carry a personal letter signed by the top leaders of the North and South and, after a contact by the special envoys, the North and South side should discuss their pending issues after confirming an agreement of opinion between the top leaders of the two sides. Prior to his statement, Pak Yong-su, the North side's senior delegate, first presented a draft of the North side's agreement on the exchange of special envoys and, in particular, showed its more flexible position on the two demands, such as the so-called suspension of the nuclear war exercise, than it showed during the first or second round of contacts.

### **YONHAP Reports on Talks**

*SK2510031193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Panmunjom, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea began a third working-level contact at the truce village of Panmunjom on Monday to discuss procedural problems for exchanges of special envoys.

At the meeting, the Southern side again urged the North to carry out an early exchange of envoys appointed by the top leaders in Seoul and Pyongyang.

They indicated that if North Korea agrees to the Southern proposal, Seoul is willing to suspend the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit" for 1994.

"Under the circumstance where the two sides have basically agreed to exchange special envoys, it is our position that we could not delay it any longer," said Southern Chief Delegate Song Yong-tae, Vice Unification Minister.

Song asked that the exchange visit be five days and the North send its envoy to Seoul first.

With regard to the mission of the special envoy, Song proposed that he or she carry a personal letter from his

president in order to seek and confirm points of agreement between the top leaders.

Prior to Song's remarks, Pak Yong-su, chief North Korean delegate, tabled a draft agreement, showing slight flexibility from the two previous contacts on North Korea's position on the Team Spirit exercise and South Korea's cooperation with the international community with regard to the North Korean nuclear issue.

Pak suggested that the South send its special envoy first to Pyongyang in November.

The two sides are expected to narrow their differences considerably Monday over the exchanges of special envoys in view of the North Korean draft agreement, sources said.

### **Date Set for 4th Contact**

*SK2510064293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea failed to solve procedural problems for an exchange of special envoys in their third working-level contact at the Truce Village of Panmunjom on Monday, but they agreed to meet again in Panmunjom at Peace House on Nov. 4.

In the talks, both Seoul and Pyongyang gave indications of their readiness to compromise on the issue by showing willingness to suspend the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit" depending on North Korea's attitude and presenting a draft agreement, respectively.

Delegates narrowed their differences to a considerable extent on the procedure for the exchange of special envoys, sources close to the meeting said.

They failed, however, to draw a conclusion to their debate over Team Spirit. South Korea said that it is willing to suspend Team Spirit if North Korea agreed to exchange special envoys, but North Korea insisted an exchange was possible only if South Korea suspended the exercise first.

On the date of the next meeting, South Korea first suggested Nov. 1, just prior to a session of the South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) on Nov. 3-4, but compromised with the North's preference for Nov. 5 [date as received], after the SCM.

### **Head Delegate Quoted on Talks**

*SK2510101893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0956 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Panmunjom, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea on Monday decided to have another round of working-level contacts at Panmunjom on Nov. 4 to continue discussing the proposed exchange of special envoys.

The fourth contact will take place in Peace House in the Southern sector of the truce village.

An informed source said that at an exclusive senior delegates' contact held after the third contact, the two sides decided to carry on talks under the principle of materializing the exchange next month.

"We reaffirmed the North's wish to realize the exchange of envoys," said Song Yong-tae, the South's vice unification minister and senior delegate, after the contact. "Barring the duty of envoys and the method of exchange, the two sides were in general of the same opinions over the issue of the exchange of envoys."

A source said that at the exclusive senior delegates' contact, the South informed the North that if the North agrees to the exchange of special envoys, the '94 Team Spirit exercise could be suspended.

"Our side's position is that the time of the exchange of special envoys cannot be delayed in a circumstance where both sides agree in principle on the exchange," Song said.

He said he had suggested that an envoy stay in the other side's area for five days and that the North send its envoy to the South first.

### Minister To Seek PRC Support on Nuclear Issue

SK2310010993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT  
23 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP)—Seeking China's tacit support on the North Korean nuclear issue is a priority task for South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu when he visits Beijing next week. He will have talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and call on Chinese President Jiang Zemin during his four-day stay in Beijing.

Han leaves Oct. 26 for a two-day stop in Hong Kong to address the Asia Society and then goes to China to reciprocate Qian's trip to Seoul in late May as the U.N. Security Council was preparing a resolution, which it later adopted, urging North Korea to comply with its nuclear safeguards agreement.

Next week's visit also comes at a sensitive time as the October "deadline" nears for North Korea to either comply with the safeguards terms or face sanctions by the international community.

Seoul officials are hopeful that Pyongyang will come around by the end of this month and that Seoul will be able to avoid having to seek U.N. sanctions, especially after a series of contacts between North Korea and the United States in New York. Han is expected to try and convince China that South Korea, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have tried to solve the nuclear crisis through dialogue. He will attempt to persuade China to at least not veto a U.N. sanction resolution if the situation does develop to the

worst on the grounds that the international community has exhausted all diplomatic efforts, officials say.

### Unification Minister Opposes Isolating DPRK

SK2210054693 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
22 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] Unification Minister Han Wan-sang reaffirmed yesterday that the North Korean nuclear issue should be solved through dialogue and international cooperation, and in a way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

"This is our government's firm position. And the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are of the same view with ours," Min. Han told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee.

South Korea and the United States as well as the IAEA should not try to isolate the North Korea because cornering the country extremely could strengthen its inner solidarity, Han added.

In answer to lawmakers' questions during the committee's inspection of his ministry, Han said the government is positively studying former opposition Democratic Party leader Kim Tae-chung's three-step unification plan.

"As far as unification issue is concerned, the government is ready to accept any productive policy whatever organization proposes it. In this context, we are considering his plan and found little difference between his plan and the government's," Han said.

He said, however, he did not feel any need to hold a national referendum at this time to draw out national consensus on the government unification policy.

Han said that the government is carefully considering asking North Korea to include the issue of Russia's nuclear waste dumping in the East Sea [Sea of Japan] in the agenda of the coming working-level contact for envoy exchanges slated for next Monday.

"The East Sea is the joint property of our nation. In this connection, I think it proper and just for the South and the North to cope jointly with Russia's dumping of radioactive waste in the sea," Han said.

Han continued that the government is carefully weighing various ways in which joint efforts can be pursued including urging Pyongyang to include the issue in the agenda of the Panmunjom meeting.

As for Korea's so-called abandonment of nuclear sovereignty, he said it is internationally undesirable for the government to give an impression that the South-North Joint Declaration for Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is being revised.

"The need for peaceful use of nuclear energy is basically included in the joint declaration," he said.

About the demand that South Korea maintain the same level of nuclear sovereignty as Japan, he said. "I think there is some gap in international credibility between Japan and us."

### DPRK Reportedly To Test-Fire Nodong-2 Late Oct

*SK2310112193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1020 GMT 23 OCT 93*

[Text] North Korea, with Iran, is planning to test-fire its intermediate range ballistic missile, Nodong-2, on a desert in the southeastern region of Iran toward the end of this month, the Japanese press agency KYODO reported from Cairo today citing a report of the Saudi paper (AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT). The Saudi paper, citing an Iranian source reported the North Korean plan to launch its missile, adding that a North Korean military delegation is visiting Iran at present.

### President To Visit U.S., Attend APEC Summit

*SK2310005193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0000 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[By reporter Kim Chin-sok from Chongwadae, presidential offices]

[Text] The ROK and the United States simultaneously announced on 23 October that President Kim Yong-sam and his wife will pay an official visit to the United States for 10 days, from 18 to 27 November, upon the invitation of U.S. President Clinton.

President Kim Yong-sam's visit to the United States will be his first overseas trip since he took office. He will visit Washington from 21 to 24 November and will hold summit talks with President Clinton at the White House. While in Washington, President Kim will be awarded this year's democratic prize given by the U.S. Democratic Party International Affairs Institute. Work is also being promoted for President Kim to make a speech at the U.S. Congress.

From 19 to 20 November, President Kim will participate in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] summit which will be held in Seattle. President Kim plans to hold individual summit talks with leaders of Canada, Indonesia, Thailand, as well as Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

This will be the second summit between President Kim Yong-sam and President Clinton since the new government set sail. They will all the more consolidate friendship which was confirmed during Clinton's ROK visit in July. They will hold discussions on a wide range of issues including the Asia-Pacific region issues; problems in dealing with North Korea's nuclear issue; ways to strengthen ROK-U.S. cooperation in security relations, promote economic and trade cooperation, and develop the APEC.

During the APEC summit, President Kim Yong-sam will present a new vision for this region for the 21st century, which is regarded as the era of the Asia-Pacific region, and explain our country's reform policy.

### Measures Planned To Cope With Agriculture Opening

*SK2510090093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—The government has begun to map out back-up measures for its decision to slightly open Korea's doors to foreign agricultural staples through tariffication with the exception of rice and certain other items.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Ho Sint-haeng recently chaired a meeting of a special committee that comprises 23 representatives of the administration, universities, farmers and consumers to discuss Korea's commitment to the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Ho drew attention to the urgency of the situation as the Dec. 15 deadline for conclusion is at hand and as Seoul is required to present its blueprint for market opening on rice and 14 other non-trade concern [NTC] items by Nov. 15.

Korea will maintain its position that rice can neither be subject to tariffication nor to a minimum market approach in its blueprint. As for the other NTC items, it will seek various protective measures by attaching exceptions and conditions to tariffication before the global free-for-all trade negotiations.

Committee members made suggestions on the importance of agricultural goods and order of opening.

Based on their recommendations, the government will draw up its measures and negotiation strategy and a final position will be set by the international policy coordination bureau of the Economic Planning Board.

The government wants to exclude items like beef that are big money earners for farmers and lack international competitiveness as subjects for tariffication.

It aims to minimize the damage to farmers of limited market opening through tariffication or minimum market approach by a wide range of countermeasures, according to agricultural officials.

For example, the government will separately manage the shipment of minimum market access goods with limits on foreign warehouses, services and import periods. And it will activate its emergency system to protect domestic industry, under which the government is allowed to impose tariffs in case imports grow more than 125 percent on average in three years.

The government will upgrade the standards of goods by mandatory place-of-origin labelling, introduction of certificates of standards and stronger inspection as well as increased compensation for losses caused by market opening.

**Government Refuses Rice Price Increases**

*SK2410015093 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Oct 93 p 8*

[Text] The government cannot accept recommendations of the Grains Distribution Committee that the government buy 9.5-10 million sok of rice from farmers at prices 9-11 percent higher than last year, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said yesterday. The EPB announcement came hours after the committee produced the recommendations in a six-hour marathon meeting which continued into early yesterday morning.

The recommended quantity of rice for state purchase this year represents 29-30.5 percent of total rice production projected for this year, compared with 25.9 percent last year, said the EPB. The large price increase was seen to widen the gap between state purchase prices and market prices and also to heighten inflationary pressure.

It is the first time for the committee to recommend a double-digit price increase since 1991 when it called for an increase of 9.5-10.5 percent.

Under a two-pronged rice pricing policy, the government has purchased rice from the farmers every year at prices higher than the market prices and sold it to consumers at lower prices.

Earlier last year, the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation asked the government to set the purchase quantity at 12 million sok and the price increase at 13.9 percent, while another farmer's federation called for a 16.77 percent increase in the state rice purchase prices.

The EPB said the government has set the quantity of rice it will purchase at 9 million sok, while freezing purchase prices at last year's level. One sok equals 144 kg.

Buying of an additional one million sok will cost 226.4 billion won, it said.

The committee's recommendations are based on estimates that the rice production cost rose 14.9 percent this year.

The committee's recommendations have only been rarely accepted by the government, with the government usually setting lower price increases.

For instance, although the committee recommended a 7-9 percent increase last year, the government set the increase at 5 percent before the National Assembly pushed it up to 6 percent.

Prof. Kim Tong-hui of Tanguk University, who chairs the committee, said the committee recommendations did not reflect farmers' call for compensation of losses caused by the abnormally cool weather this summer.

This year farmers will likely harvest 3 million sok less than in normal years, according to an announcement of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The government is scheduled to fix its rice purchase plan for this year in a cabinet session this week and then present it to the National Assembly for approval.

**Burma****Khin Nyunt Receives Visiting Japanese MP**

*BK2110144593 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], received Japanese Member of Parliament Mr. (Koji Kagisawa), who is currently in Yangon [Rangoon], at the Defense Ministry's Dagon House at 1030 today morning.

Present at the meeting were U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Thura U Aung Htet, director general of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Takashi Tajima, ambassador of Japan. At the meeting, cordial and frank talks were held on matters relating to bilateral goodwill, economics, education, and cultural cooperation.

**Student Rebels Reject Karen General as Leader**

*BK2210031393 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Oct 93 A6*

[Letter signed by the 8/8/88 Generation Youths and Students appearing on the "Letters" page]

[Text] There was a ceasefire between KIA (Kachin Independent Organization) [as published] and Slorc [State Law and Order Restoration Council] last week. After that I saw General Saw Bo Mya photos in the newspaper and television many times, commenting about the ceasefire between KIO and Slorc. General Saw Bo Mya chairman of Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) also wants to negotiate with the alliance.

Even Gen Saw Bo Mya is a chairman of DAB, he is not the leader of our revolution. Burmese people never think he will lead the struggle against the military dictatorship and achieve democracy in our country. Interviews with the General Saw Bo Mya is not the inspiration of the Burmese people and 8888 students and youths generation who sacrificed in 8/8/88 people's uprising.

Whether KIO (or) Karen National Union (KNU) continue to struggle is not very important. KIO, KNU and some ethnic armed groups including the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) are operating a lucrative business in opium, heroin, teak, gems, and mines, etc along the border areas. They didn't take part and sacrificed themselves in 8/8/88 people's uprising. Some groups were fighting each other for the border business at that time.

Ceasefire and peace talks may be good processes. But it's contrary to the will of the Burmese people. They want to abolish the military dictatorship system. If any of the groups of the so-called revolutionaries stay far away from the people, there cannot be success. They need to analyse themselves whether they have became professional revolutionaries or not.

[Signed] 8888 Generation Youths and Students

**Karen 'Insurgents' Arrested, Weapons Seized**

*BK2110150393 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] In accordance with information that hardcore Karen terrorist insurgents had entered Loikaw, military intelligence personnel inspected the Polamin Restaurant in Minsu Ward, Loikaw, at 1400 on 16 October. They arrested the following hardcore Karen terrorist insurgents and tax collectors: U Elbar, 56, son of U Maw U, residing in Dawteyi Village of Demawso Township; Wilson, 28, son of U Shwe Kyaw, residing in Sipinthayar Ward, Demawso; and Ko Hpaw, 31, son of U Myint Aye of Zaygon Ward.

In accordance with their information, military intelligence personnel searched Wilson's residence in Sipinthayar Ward at 1800. They seized one M-20 pistol, one .32 pistol, one American-made hand grenade, ammunition, one Icom walkie-talkie, and tax collecting documents from the rice storage bin.

**Five PLF 'Insurgents' Surrender in Shan State**

*BK2110090193 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese  
0130 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Insurgents who have come to realize that their acts of atrocities have been wrong have been surrendering along with assorted weapons and ammunition. Five insurgents from the Patriotic Liberation Front [PLF] surrendered along with three M-22 assault rifles, one M-16 assault rifle, one AK-47 assault rifle, 844 rounds of ammunition, and nine magazines at 0700 on 7 October at Saungpyaung garrison in Pinlaung, Shan State.

The surrendered insurgents were: Tint Lwin, 26, Aung Myint, 20, Myint Kyaw, 17, Thein Kyaw, 24, and Than Win, 21.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore****Malaysia****Mahathir on APEC Summit, Ghafar's Resignation**

*BK2310095893 Kuala Lumpur Lotte of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says he hopes to meet his deputy Ghafar Baba when he returns from Cyprus to discuss Ghafar's position. This is because he was initially informed that Ghafar wanted to defend the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] deputy president's post. He said Ghafar did not inform him when he withdrew from the contest. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir he has to think of the implications.

He was speaking at the news conference after meeting the Singapore premier, Goh Chok Tong, in Limassol, Cyprus. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was asked to comment on Ghafar's stand. Ghafar, who last week tendered his resignation as deputy prime minister, has rejected nominations to contest the UMNO deputy president's post next month party elections.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir also said that he was sticking to his stand not attend the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] summit in Seattle next month. His refusal to attend the summit has something to with the position of the Clinton administration on the East Asia Economic Caucus, EAEC. The U.S. position is not so clear at the moment. He said he could meet the U.S. President, Bill Clinton, some other time and not necessarily at the APEC summit.

The Malaysian leader conveyed his stand to his Australian counterpart Paul Keating, who he met him for the first time for bilateral talks, lasting more than an hour in Limassol.

### Ghafar Leaves Party Secretary General Post

BK2510094193 Kuala Lumpur *Voice of Malaysia* in English 0800 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Barisan Nasional Secretary General Ghafar Baba has announced that he is relinquishing his post effective today. He made the announcement to reporters before meeting with several leaders of the ruling coalition in Kuala Lumpur. He said the meeting was to express his gratitude to the component parties. Mr. Ghafar resigned from his post as deputy prime minister and minister of rural development on October 14. On October 21st he announced his decision not to defend his post as UMNO [United Malays National Organization] deputy president in the party elections on November 4. Mr. Ghafar has held the Barisan Nasional secretary general's post since 1974.

### Singapore

#### Premier Urges U.S. To 'De-link' Rights, Trade

BK2210091593 Singapore *BUSINESS TIMES* in English 21 Oct 93 p 32

[From Brian Gomez in Sydney; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has suggested that the US "de-link" the issues of human rights and trade.

"If you tie human rights with trade, you could also tie other issues with trade," Mr Goh said in an interview published in THE AUSTRALIAN. He told the newspaper's foreign editor Greg Sheridan: "I've never understood this outrage over the use of prison labour in China.

I've asked them—'How much prison labour do you think is being used in China to manufacture products for export to the US?'

"When there's so much cheap labour, do they really require prison labour?"

"Prison labour is really a codeword to say your goods are produced at too cheap a rate, we can't compete, so we're looking for ways to shut your goods out," he said.

The interview was carried on the feature page of Australia's only general national daily, but one page billing was given to what Mr Sheridan saw as Mr Goh's expression of "the strongest support yet of any Southeast Asian leader to Australia's plans for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation."

The front page blurb added: "He also tells why he thinks Beijing should have beaten Sydney for the 2000 Olympic Games, why Germany is a better strategic business partner than Australia, why being near to Asia is not good enough for Australian business, how to cope with China, and what the region thinks of our claims to being part of Asia."

In the interview, Mr Goh said he believed a defeat of the plan for the North American Free Trade Association (Nafta) would not be a good sign because it would signal fear of competition in the US. He indicated that if Nafta did turn into a preferential trading group, APEC could be a suitable forum where concerns of the Asia-Pacific could be expressed with possible negotiations also held under its auspices.

On the same score, Mr Goh felt that it was better for Western countries to keep their markets open to what he termed the "mega-economies" such as China, Eastern Europe, India and Indonesia.

"It's better for these mega-economies to be liberalised so that in future, they will provide a huge consumer market, because when they sell to others, they must buy from others too," he said.

On the issue of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks, Mr Goh said French resistance to a world trade deal could cause the GATT system to collapse and splinter the world into preferential trading zones.

### Cambodia

#### Parliament Opens, Elects Chea Sim Chairman

BK2510102393

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian at 0500 GMT on 25 October carries a 65-minute report with portions recorded on the first session of Parliament in Phnom Penh. Reception is poor.

The announcer says that "at 0800 [0100 GMT] on 25 October, Parliament, which is the supreme body representing all Cambodians, solemnly opens its first session at the office of the Parliament." The session is chaired by Son Sann, the eldest member.

The announcer also says that "at this first plenary session, Parliament will elect through secret ballot a chairman and first and second vice chairmen; discuss and adopt draft internal regulations; elect various committees; and approve the composition and political platform of the royal government of the Kingdom of Cambodia." Also present as guests of honor are ambassadors and representatives of various countries accredited to Cambodia.

Son Sann then delivers a largely indistinct 8-minute address, in which he wishes King Sihanouk a speedy recovery and calls on the deputies to work together for the good of the nation. Son Sann also praises the efforts of Sihanouk to unite the country.

An unidentified member of the secretariat of the meeting reads out the names of absent deputies—Ung Phan, Ros Hean, Sisowath Sirirat, Van Sun-heng, Ing Huot, Eng Roland—who are on official duties elsewhere, sick, or on leave.

An unidentified member of the meeting's secretariat reads the agenda for the session. An unidentified official explains the voting procedures to elect a chairman.

Son Sann reads the results of the vote, saying that "Chea Sim is elected chairman with (99) votes for, 14 votes against, and one abstention." The deputies then elect Loy Simchheang first vice chairman with "97 votes for, 16 against, and one abstention."

Son Soubert is the only candidate for second vice chairman. After two rounds of votes do not produce a sufficient majority, Son Sann adjourns the session and says that "the meeting will resume in the afternoon."

The report ends at 0605 GMT.

### **Sihanouk Undergoes Three Days of Chemotherapy**

*BK2310073493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 23 (AFP)—King Norodom Sihanouk has successfully undergone three days of chemotherapy in a Beijing hospital, and his overall condition is good, according to a report from one of his doctors released here by the Royal Palace on Saturday. The king had a malignant tumor removed from near his prostate gland earlier this month, and has said he must undergo several months of chemotherapy and possibly radiation therapy to make sure it does not spread.

The letter, from the Geneva-based doctor George Pathe, was in response to correspondence from the king's wife, Queen Monique.

"The systematic health report of September 9 is very favorable compared with the one on December 10, 1992. There is an improvement in the hepatic (liver) functions. The process of arteriosclerosis has been controlled and has not advanced," the letter said.

"These are without doubt the reasons why your eminent doctors...have chosen a personalized chemotherapy for patients with high morale, dynamism and overall being of the mind to eradicate the illness," Pathe wrote. "His perfect tolerance of the first three treatments confirms that (the doctors) were correct," he said.

King Sihanouk has had to postpone his return to Cambodia to chair roundtable talks in November due to the illness.

### **Sihanouk Thanks Khieu Samphan for Messages**

*BK2410003293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia, addressed a message to His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], on 21 October. The following is the essence of the message:

Most respected Excellency,

I and my wife have received Your Excellency's two messages dated 21 and 18 October on the noble and precious sentiments; the wishes relating on my illness; and the joy of Your Excellency, colleagues, cadres, and combatants for the return to the previous status of Kingdom of Cambodia, which was a good historic event for our Angkor motherland.

I and my wife would like to express most profound thanks to you and colleagues, cadres, and combatants for the sympathy and fine sentiments.

Your Excellency, colleagues, cadres, and combatants of the PDK, please accept profound and warmest affection and consideration from me and my wife.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk  
[Dated] Beijing, 21 October 1993

### **Khieu Samphan Explains Khmer Rouge Stance**

*BK2210121593 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] "Letter" from PDK chairman Khieu Samphan to FUNCINPEC party chairman Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh dated 20 October—read by announcer]

[Text] To Prince Kromluong:

Your Highness' representative met with the representative of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] in

Phnom Penh on 13 October 1993. I respect your personal efforts as well as the efforts of your representative to bring about mutual understanding and find ways to solve the problems of the nation. Concerning the problems raised by your representative, I would like to inform you as follows:

The PDK, its leaders, and each of its members sincerely and unwaveringly respect and love His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk. The PDK has always recognized the king, not just when His Majesty ascended the throne. We made repeated contributions to the demand that the constitution—as it was being drafted—restore full royal rights and powers to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Recently, on 1 October 1993, on behalf of the PDK I paid a courtesy call on His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen, once again expressing our best wishes to them and voicing our support for the Constitution of Cambodia.

The PDK has always respected and admired the contributions made by Your Highness Prince Kromluong and the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC] to the struggle waged against the communist Vietnamese who were invading and occupying Cambodia. For this reason, the PDK immediately announced its recognition of the results of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] elections, respected the fact that FUNCINPEC had won these elections, and categorically demanded that FUNCINPEC's victory be respected by allowing this party to form a government of its own without threat or pressure with Your Highness as prime minister.

Therefore, the stance of the PDK regarding our venerated and beloved King Norodom Sihanouk, regarding FUNCINPEC and Your Highness Prince Kromluong, as well as regarding the new Constitution is very clear. However, there are a number of major issues which are vital to the survival of the country and which require close and thorough examination with a high sense of responsibility toward the nation, people, and history. I would like to present you with the PDK's opinions concerning these issues as follows:

#### I. On Democratic Kampuchea's liberated zones:

A. The PDK absolutely respects the article of the Constitution which stipulates that the Kingdom of Cambodia is an indivisible state.

B. The ones who have divided Cambodia are the SRV, the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and the State of Cambodia [SOC]. Vietnam has grabbed a strip of more than 500 kilometers of Cambodian territory along the eastern border stretching from the Dragon's Tail down to Kampot with an average depth of more than 10 km into Cambodia. It has cut off and taken many islands, much

continental shelf area, and territorial waters along a 400-km stretch of the Cambodian coast.

In March 1990 the samdech head of state called a news conference in Beijing to expose this matter to national and international opinion with a display of specific maps and irrefutable documents.

Your Highness Prince Kromluong have yourself frequently unmasked this matter through decrees and other means.

Not only have the communist Vietnamese sliced off our territory through tracings on illegal maps, agreements, and treaties, but the Vietnamese nationals have actually taken residence far beyond these tracings. Has the SRV already returned these pieces of territory that it snipped off from us to the Kingdom of Cambodia? Have the agreements and treaties that the SRV drafted and ordered the PRK and SOC—its instruments—to sign for it to annex Cambodian territory been abrogated? Have His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen and other leaders of the CPP, of the former PRK, and of the SOC who are in the present government already renounced the unjust agreements and treaties that they signed? If not, do the SRV and those people whom it has installed in Cambodia respect the Kingdom of Cambodia within its frontiers defined in the 1/100,000 maps drawn up between 1933 and 1953 and internationally recognized between 1963 and 1969 as stipulated by the Constitution of Cambodia? No, they do not.

The Cambodian territory that the communist Vietnamese have illegally grabbed is becoming Vietnamese territory now. This is a violation of the article of the Constitution stipulating that the Kingdom of Cambodia is an indivisible state.

C. As for the PDK's liberated zones, they are not territories separated from Cambodia. Liberated zones were born because the communist Vietnamese committed aggression against Cambodia and the Cambodian people resisted them and recaptured these territories from them. Democratic Kampuchea's liberated zones are the fruits of the struggle waged by the Cambodian nation and people against SRV invasion and occupation. These territories belong to independent Cambodia, to fighting Cambodia. These territories will be merged into the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia with total national unity when there is a genuine national government, when the military, police, and civilian structures become genuinely national structures.

#### II. On the government:

A. Our people were victims of all kinds of threat and mistreatment by the communist Vietnamese and their puppet military and police because they voted for FUNCINPEC to win the elections in their sacred desire to end the war of aggression of the communist Vietnamese and bring about national reconciliation so that Cambodia can live in happiness, peace, independence,

full sovereignty, and dignity as in the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's pre-1970 ruling party].

The unequivocal wish of the people is to bring an end to SRV acts of invasion and occupation of Cambodia and terminate the puppet regime which has been selling out the nation and oppressing and massacring the people for the past 14 years. Our people have no desire to live any longer in the iron claws that have constantly torn at their flesh and blood.

Your Highness, you used to be of the opinion that you and FUNCINPEC cannot sit at the same table with the traitors, with the Vietnamese puppets. But the latter, at the command of the communist Vietnamese, threatened to use brute force, saying they were not afraid of bloodshed.

People still remember that H.E. Hun Sen on behalf of the SOC and CPP publicly rejected the results of the elections and a number of other CPP leaders announced the secession of seven provinces from the motherland while their army commanders brought up an arrogant show of force. Out of such menace was born this government with two premiers made up, on the one hand, of the winning FUNCINPEC national forces and, on the other, of the losing instruments of the communist Vietnamese. Even H.E. Hun Sen himself admitted that this government with two heads was an oddity unprecedented in world history.

Therefore, the formation of this two-headed government has violated the outcome of the elections, infringed upon the sovereign will of the people and the most elementary principle of democratic rights, and desecrated the aspiration of the people. The prince Kromluong and FUNCINPEC also are victims of this situation.

B. The present government is part of the military, police, and civilian structure of the former PRK and SOC set up by the aggressor communist Vietnamese in 1979. This structure is 99 percent maintained. In the provinces, districts, communes, and villages, it remains 100 percent intact. The election of the chairman of the parliament, the organization of various parliamentary commissions, the drafting of the internal regulations of the parliament, and the option for the two-thirds majority vote to decide all issues were all effected under the pressure of the military, police, and civilian structure of the former PRK and SOC. In the future, things will remain the same, that is, FUNCINPEC will not be able to do anything that the instruments of the communist Vietnamese forbid. And we have not mentioned the fact that the ordinary people who voted for FUNCINPEC are being harassed, shot at, and killed on a daily basis.

C. As I have informed Your Highness above, the SRV has sliced off many pieces of Cambodian territory through agreements and treaties as well as through concrete actions. The top leaders and other officials of the CPP, PRK, and SOC involved in this act of slicing off Cambodian territory, such as H.E. Hun Sen, continue to keep their positions or are given important posts in

the government and state organizations. Does such a government makeup not mean applying a stamp of approval on the communist Vietnamese annexation of our territory? This is a very serious problem. It is dangerous to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

D. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, the struggle of the nation, people, and Cambodian national resistance movement, of which FUNCINPEC is a member, will be waged in vain. In such a situation, it is not difficult to understand the PDK's position. The PDK, a national resistance force, which has waged a consistent struggle with a high sense of responsibility to the destiny of the Cambodian nation and people must be extra careful not to allow the outcome of the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by the SRV since 1978 to become a fait accompli so that our beloved Cambodia does not become another Kampuchea Kraom [ancient Cambodian territory annexed by Vietnam].

Briefly, concerning the issue of Democratic Kampuchea's liberated zones, we must find a way that would bring all Cambodian territories [words indistinct] back to the motherland in Cambodia's capacity as an independent and sovereign nation within its territorial integrity just as it was in the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum of the King Father.

The government, including its military aspect, will be appropriately dealt with when the power structure becomes a genuinely national structure in which all national forces take part both in the military and civilian sectors.

It is in the spirit of jointly solving all these problems of the nation that I have successively proposed that a roundtable be held in accordance with the sagacious idea of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk. Cambodian leaders should meet, discuss, and consult with one another on all issues deemed worthy of discussion without preconditions. We should jot down anything upon which we have agreed and we should continue to consult with one another on whatever that has not yet been agreed upon. This is the royal advice of his majesty the king and the wish of our entire nation and people.

On 1 October 1993 His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk graciously gave me the following advice: Since the PDK now officially has an office in Phnom Penh it should therefore come to Phnom Penh often and consider Phnom Penh as the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia in order to keep the dialogue uninterrupted.

His majesty the king remarked that the PDK has made a big step by recognizing and supporting the king and accepting the Constitution.

His majesty the king also went on to advise me that the dialogue would be held through the roundtable or through the good offices of his majesty the king acting as a bridge. He said that the king is the father of all children. He is the symbol of national unity. In this way

we will be able to gradually solve the problems, be it by 20 percent, 30 percent, or 40 percent.

Together, I and the PDK will abide by this precious and venerable royal advice.

Highness, please accept my loftiest salutations.

[Dated] 20 October 1993

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the PDK

### **Radio 'Firmly' Condemns U.S. Diplomat's Trip**

*BK2410015893 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Reports from Kompong Thom Province say that a U.S. diplomat traveled on 20 October to meet with military officers of the communist Vietnamese in Kompong Thom Province. The reports say that the U.S. diplomat went to Kompong Thom to prepare for the launching of military offensives against the Cambodian people in the 1993 dry season.

The visit by the U.S. diplomat to Kompong Thom Province clearly shows the U.S. objective of continuing to fuel the war of the communist Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia. This is an activity by the United States to join the communist Vietnamese and a number of other foreigners to break up the Cambodian nation and split Cambodia's national forces. This activity is in full violation of Cambodia's sovereignty. It opposes the Kingdom of Cambodia's Constitution and the policy to rally the national forces of the king father and destroys peace in Cambodia.

The Cambodian nation and people firmly condemn the U.S. activity to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs and to split Cambodia's national forces. The Cambodian nation and people vigorously demand that the United States end its activity to fuel the war of the communist Vietnamese aggressors. The Cambodian nation and people want to implement King Norodom Sihanouk's policy to rally all Cambodian national forces and want genuine national reconciliation so that Cambodia has a long-lasting peace.

### **Australian Activities in Siem Reap Condemned**

*BK2310041693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] 1. A report said that on 19 October, a group of Australians specializing in radio transmission work went to Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces to arrange a radio transmission system in preparation for large-scale offensives against the Cambodian people this dry season.

2. These Australian experts are UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] officials. UNTAC has now ended its mandate in Cambodia, but these officials

are carrying on their interference and aggressive acts in Cambodia. They have come to kindle the flames of the Vietnamese communists' war of aggression against Cambodia.

3. This activity constitutes a full violation by Australia of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Cambodia's sovereignty, principles of international law, and principles of the nonaligned movement; and displays its opposition to the king father's policy to rally national forces and its aim to destroy peace in Cambodia.

4. The Cambodian nation and people vehemently condemn Australia for joining hands with the Vietnamese communist aggressors, Vietnamese puppets, and France in tearing up the Cambodian nation. They have committed the most severe offence against the Cambodian nation and people and Cambodian history.

5. The Cambodian nation and people demand that Australia immediately end its acts of violation and aggression against Cambodia. Australia must let the Cambodian people realize their national reconciliation in line with King Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation policy and the new Constitution so that the Kingdom of Cambodia can enjoy genuine peace.

## **Indonesia**

### **Jakarta Wants UN as Center of 'New World Order'**

*BK2410080793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 24 Oct 93*

[Text] Indonesia will accept a new world order only if its center is the United Nations and not a nation or a group of nations. Speaking on the commemoration of the 48th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations in Jakarta yesterday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Indonesia wants the order to be based on multilateralism, under which many nations and not just a nation or a group of nations which feel powerful play their roles.

According to Alatas, Indonesia and the United Nations have maintained close and unique relations. The United Nations carried out its role when Indonesia defended its independence in 1948-49 and fought for the return of West Irian to its fold. Indonesia is always ready to offer the United Nations assistance in the form of thinking, initiatives, and the dispatch of peacekeeping forces.

### **8,500 Vietnamese Refugees To Be Repatriated**

*BK2210092793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Indonesia and Vietnam have reached an agreement on the repatriation of 8,500 Vietnamese boat people currently held at the Galang island detention center. The two countries have also assured the UN High Commission on Refugees [UNHCR] that the refugees will not suffer discrimination or punishment. The two

countries have signed the agreement in the presence of the UNHCR officials. Galang island is Asia's second largest detention center for Vietnamese refugees. It was reported that the Vietnamese refugees had made applications to reside in third countries, including Hong Kong and other Asian countries.

### **53 Vietnamese Refugees Stranded in East Java**

*BK2410084993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 24 Oct 93*

[Text] Aid given by local residents to 53 Vietnamese refugees stranded in Tuban District, East Java was excessive. The excess aid was rejected for fears that the boat would be unable to accommodate it. Hanjono Tanso, public relations officer of Kuan Sing Bio Temple in Tuban, said at the temple, which was used to store the aid, that the ship would be unable to accommodate all the aid given by the local residents in the form of rice, used clothes, dried foodstuffs, and salted fish. The excess aid will later be channeled to the Tuban Social Affairs Services and orphanages in Tuban District.

According to Hanjono, the 14 meter-long and 3 meter-wide Vietnamese refugee boat would be unable to accommodate all the aid. The Tuban District Administration and residents helped repair the broken boat engine and gave them a new spare boat engine in addition to providing them with daily necessities. The 53 Vietnamese boat people, most of whom were children, went ashore in Tuban District, East Java on 19 October because their boat had developed engine trouble. They were later housed at Kuan Sing Bio Temple.

### **Navy Patrols Islands Disputed by Malaysia**

*BK2110081793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] The Indonesian Navy is conducting a patrol around the waters of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan for the sake of security. The two islands are situated in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Vice Admiral Tanto Kuswanto, chief of staff of the Indonesian Navy, said the Indonesian Navy has the responsibility of patrolling the waters of Sipadan and Ligitan. Security measures in East Kalimantan waters have been going on for a long time.

Meanwhile, Major General Yakob Darso, commander of the Sixth Tanjungpura Military Region, said Ligitan and Sipadan are in Indonesian territory. The two islands are in a status quo. Indonesia regards Sipadan and Ligitan as part of its territory. Thus, it needs to keep an eye on the two islands.

### **Authorities Capture Timor Rebel, Seize Weapon**

*BK2210130193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] personnel and members of the public have captured one Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] member and seized a rifle, 50 rounds of bullets, and one grenade.

Speaking to reporters in Dili today, Colonel Johnny Lumintang, commander of Wiradarma Resort Military Command, said the Fretilin member was captured following information given by the public in Manofahi district, who had often been robbed by Fretilin remnants. They often stole cattle and agricultural products belonging to the people. Similar incidents took place at (Oswala) village and aroused local people's anger. Security personnel who captured the Fretilin member had to open fire because the man tried to put up resistance.

Col. Johnny said if Fretilin remnants give themselves up, the authorities will not open fire because the presidential amnesty is still valid. The public have supported the head of state's move by donating part of their land to Fretilin members who have surrendered.

### **Party Official Views Status of 'Internal Groups'**

*BK2210123393 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] Golkar [Functional Group] does not want to see any internal group within it gain superiority over other groups. If any group wants to go under the Golkar umbrella for the benefit of the New Order government, that group must renounce its attributes. This is what has happened to MKGR [Conference of Cooperating Brotherhood], Kosgoro [Federation of Cooperating Multipurpose Organizations], Soksi [Indonesian Self-help Trade Union], Pemuda Ansor [Ansor Youth movement], ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] and civil servants group, and other mass organizations.

Hayono Isman, minister of youth and sports and also a Golkar official, made the remarks to Radio Republik Indonesia during the Golkar congress in Jakarta this morning. Hayono Isman added that the integration of these groups into Golkar is aimed at channeling their political aspirations in their efforts to strengthen the New Order government. As such, Golkar's strength is maintained. He noted that Golkar was created in a merger by such groups on the eve of the 1971 general election.

### **\* Reports on Golkar's Attitudes, Developments**

#### **Unity Needed**

*94SE0003.1 Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 7 Sep 93 p 10*

[Text] H. Basofi Sudirman, who has stepped down as chairman of Functional Groups [Golkar's] Regional-Level Party Leadership [DPD] for the Autonomous

Capitol District [DKI] of Jakarta, told reporters yesterday that the members of Golkar, especially Golkar for the DKI of Jakarta, must unify their way of thinking as soon as possible and at the same time come to an agreement on a mechanism within Golkar for anticipating development.

"Golkar for the DKI of Jakarta has really been more progressive in unifying its way of thinking, but it can be even better, so that there are no differences within Golkar," said Basofi.

In connection with Golkar's three tracks, Basofi emphasized that each track has its special quality and we must realize that the three tracks need each other.

The special quality of ABRI [the Indonesian Armed Forces] (track A), for example, is discipline and practice in teaching cooperation. The special quality of the bureaucracy (track B) is planning development programs. And the special quality of Golkar (track C), considering its large numbers, can support all of Golkar's programs. "So the three tracks are all needed within Golkar," explained Basofi.

#### Candidates for Chairman of the DPD of DKI Jakarta

The candidates for Chairman of Golkar's DPD for DKI Jakarta are under lively discussion. From sources collected by ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, two competing candidates for Chairman of Golkar's DPD for DKI Jakarta are Tadjus Sobirin, former head of the Tangerang district, and M. Idrus, First Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta in the field of administration.

When asked for his opinion on his replacement, H. Basofi Sudirman said that the chairmanship of Golkar's DPD is up to the MUSDA [Provincial Conference].

"Personally, I have a candidate and I have some influence over his being chairman of Golkar's DPD for the DKI Jakarta, but I can't reveal his name," said Basofi.

When pressed as to whether his choice of candidate is Tadjus Sobirin, Basofi said with a smile, "That's what I've heard, that Tadjus Sobirin is being put up as the candidate."

In connection with the chairmanship of Golkar's DPD for the DKI Jakarta, Basofi emphasized that the members of Golkar, especially the Golkar of the DKI Jakarta, should have the same perceptions and way of thinking about problems developing inside and outside of Golkar. The Golkar of DKI Jakarta should have a clear concept and mechanism for solving those problems.

Touching on recent rumors about the dichotomy between ABRI and the civilian sector, Basofi said that the dichotomy really didn't exist. "that's just a matter of perception; if there is the same way of thinking, there's no problem," said this Golkar figure, who once recorded a cassette of dangdut music.

At the same time, several people from the Exponent 66 group who took part in Golkar's MUSPIDA [Council for Provincial Leadership], represented by M. Saleh Mbojo, told reporters that Exponent 66 asked Golkar's Fifth MUSDA not to choose leaders of the future DPD who were formerly outside the bounds of Exponent 66's struggles.

"We think that there are several people in the former leadership of Golkar's DPD who were clearly opposed to the steps taken by Exponent 66 to uphold the bureaucracy based on PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation] and the 1945 Constitution," said M. Saleh.

#### Democracy, Openness Needed

94SE0003B Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 7 Sep pp 1, 10

[Text] Wahono, General Chairman of Golkar's DPP [Executive Committee], warned that the current of openness and democracy should not be suppressed and that Golkar should be able to put itself in the position of a sociopolitical organization pioneering in openness and democracy.

Wahono mentioned this during his welcoming speech at the opening of Golkar's Fifth Provincial-level MUSDA [expansion unknown] for autonomous area [DKI] of Jakarta which took place at the Horizon Hotel yesterday; the MUSDA will continue until tomorrow.

Wahono said that openness is not the same as revealing every secret or giving an inventory of the errors committed by people or by other groups. But internally this openness must be interpreted as the courage to correct and admit the mistakes we have made so that improvements can be made in the future.

Wahono went on to say that externally openness is the courage to admit and respect the opinions of people or of other groups, and even to accept them if possible.

Wahono said that openness is not the goal of our political development and is also not an ideology. Openness is only a tool for communication which we are developing in order to run smoothly.

"The openness which we are following is a civilized openness, meaning that the openness which we wish to develop is not a tool for destroying other groups but a means for creating mutual trust and for increasing togetherness in our social lives," emphasized Wahono.

#### Central Force

In another part of his speech Wahono said that Golkar must continue to put itself in the position of a central force able to lead movements for renewal in a dynamic and creative atmosphere without disturbing national stability.

"Golkar is not only unified in this renewal but must be able to become a force which directs this renewal, so that national political development continues to exist within

the national system which is already the result of a national consensus," said Wahono.

Golkar must be able to be a pioneer in the political changes and developments which are heading for an increase in openness and democracy. Wahono continued. In addition, Golkar must increasingly put itself in the position of the people's force which really receives, channels and even fights for the aspirations developing within society.

#### **Don't be Trapped**

Wahono warned all members of Golkar not to be trapped by rumors of a dichotomy between ABRI and the civilian sector, a dichotomy purposely being developed by parties who don't like unity and oneness within Golkar. "It seems that there are more and more rumors which would like to split Golkar. This will harm Golkar's ability to move and act if we are not careful about it right from the start," said Wahono.

#### **Not Ready Yet**

The Governor of DKI Jakarta Surjadi Soedirdja said that many people are not yet ready to face the rapid social changes, either vertical or horizontal, which are taking place in DKI Jakarta.

Soerjadi said that another challenge faced by DKI Jakarta is the increase in the amount and scope of communication [as published] of slums and marginal groups spread out all over the city. This indicates that there are still many in our society who live below the poverty level.

This description is a reflection of the large number of serious and complex problems faced by Jakarta. These conditions must be overcome by increased training and development of the government apparatus, by increased social services, by an increase in the quality of their role and that of society. "Golkar together with other socio-political organizations can play an active role in increasing the quality of society's participation in making development a success," said Soerjadi.

The Chairman of Golkar's DPD for DKI Jakarta Basofi Sudirman, now the Governor of East Java, said that Golkar's MUSDA was attended by 1,200 people, 850 participants and 200 observers sent by various organizations. H. Achmadi, assisted by four other members, was chosen by acclamation to lead the meeting.

#### **\* Army Seeks To Upgrade Human Resources**

94SE0001A Jakarta ANGKATAN BERSENJATA in Indonesian 6 Sep 93 p 9

[Text] The Indonesian Army is determined to upgrade its human resources by fixing up its system of education and training.

Head of Public Information for the Army Brig. Gen. Afifuddin Thaib said this to reporters last Saturday [4

September] in Jakarta while telling them about the results of the Army Leadership Conference, which was held in Magelang from 1 to 3 September.

He said that if an Army officer does not have a bachelor's degree, he shouldn't have any hopes of entering SUSLAPA [Advanced Officers Training Course] or SESKOAD [Army Staff and Command School]. "This is because of the very strong challenges presented by the Second PJPT [Phased Long-Term Development], such as science, technology, and globalisation. One of the requirements is to raise the quality of the personnel," said Army Brig. Gen. Afifuddin, adding that upgrading the quality of noncommissioned officers would be accomplished through guided training.

Accompanied by several Heads of Public Information for Military Regions from all over Indonesia, he went on to explain that beginning in 1997 officers entering SESKOAD and SUSLAPA II would be required to have already completed their bachelor's degree and officers who graduated from the Military Academy in 1989 or earlier would be required to complete their bachelor's degree as a condition for entering SUSLAPA II. Those who graduated in 1989 and 1988 would be required to take college courses in order to enter SESKOAD.

"So there already is some filtering here. The best ones will be the Army's future leaders," said the Head of Public Information for the Army.

For that purpose, he continued, the Army is already cooperating with the Universitas Terbuka [Open University]. The program of study includes social science and politics, economics and MIPA [expansion unknown].

"All that you have to do in order to finish is to take about 80 semester credits," he said.

#### **War on Violations**

Army Brig. Gen. Afifuddin Thaib also said that the Army is determined to wage war against infractions as part of the effort to achieve a break-through in upholding the basic genuine military norms of the Indonesian Army, as was emphasized by Army Chief of Staff Army Let. Gen. Wismoyo Arismunandar at the ceremony closing the Leadership Conference.

He explained that punitive measures would be taken against every infraction committed by an Indonesian Army soldier. "The Chief of Staff himself even said: if necessary, fire him," said the Head of Public Information for the Army. He added that if an infraction is discovered, it should be reported because the Army Leadership would not keep quiet about it.

The Head of Public Information for the Army also mentioned that it is up to each Commander to bring about what the Army Chief of Staff said about waging war on infractions.

"But the gist of it, in general, is guided training to increase discipline, speeches, and implementing the seven daily instructions of the Army Chief of Staff," said Afifuddin. By implementing it all, even the slightest infraction can be suppressed.

The Army Leadership Conference, continued Army Brig. Gen. Afifuddin, only discussed how to upgrade the Army's human resources. "The Indonesian Army is trying to uphold basic military norms," he added.

He said that at the Leadership Meeting Army Chief of Staff Let. Gen. Wismoyo Arismunandar emphasized that each soldier must take the initiative in bringing back basic military norms.

At the end of the Army Leadership Conference, which was a sequel to the Indonesian Armed Forces Leadership Conference, the Chief of Staff and all the participants in the Leadership Conference also witnessed a demonstration of AGL 40 (Automatic Grenade Launchers), a cooperative effort between the Army's Infantry Weapons Center and Pindad, Inc.

**\* Government, Military Salary Increase Requested**  
*93SE0278.4 Jakarta EDITOR in Indonesian 4 Sep 93  
pp 76-78*

[Text] Big businessman Probosutedjo apparently does not tire of reminding the government not to give opportunities to conglomerates alone, which will merely expand the conglomerates themselves. "When will ordinary people like civilian government employees and small farmers enjoy prosperity?" he asks.

In his speech at Tanjungpura University in Pontianak on Monday, 9 August, he had urged clearly that progressive taxes be imposed on conglomerates and rich people in Indonesia. "The rich do not know the meaning of 'expensive.' Therefore, it is appropriate that their tax money should be used to double the salaries of civilian government employees and Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] members," he told EDITOR at his office.

Probosutedjo's views have recently tended toward taking the side of the common people. What is his motivation? "There is a reason why I talk like this. So far, development has clearly produced wide social disparity. Does not such development produce social jealousy?" he asked.

He said development that causes social disparity should be questioned. "At some point, people are sure to be dissatisfied and will ask the government, as implementer of development, whether this is development with a Pancasila [ideology of the Indonesian republic] perspective. He then said that our officials would then be sure to say, 'Oh, yes it is still relevant, since our development is by Pancasila.' The poor are sure to keep asking whether, if this is the way development is done, there is any use in using Pancasila," he continued. The poor are allowed to

stay poor. The social disparity increases, and the rich continue to expand their businesses.

Meanwhile, Probo said, if social jealousy emerges, it will be impossible for the people at the top and those at the bottom to agree. "The result will be a national split that we do not want," he warned.

He is of the opinion that disparity in development occurs for several reasons. One is that the development we are conducting now is based on liberalism. "They cite Article 26 of the 1945 Constitution, claiming it says that all citizens have the same rights," he added. If we examine it, however, it does not say that. "If we examine Article 26 of the 1945 Constitution, we see that it reads: Indonesian citizens are native Indonesians and people of other nations who have been approved according to law," he declared.

"We should ask how people who do not know Pancasila can be told to practice and live it." Who are they? People of other nations who become Indonesian citizens through legal procedures. "Now, in my opinion, it is impossible for them to live it, because they themselves do not know Pancasila." In fact, some of them do not want to read it. "Thus, they approve if some people do not want to use Pancasila," he stated.

To restrain the growing social disparity and poverty, Probosutedjo has the idea of raising the salaries of government employees and ABRI members and of raising the prices paid to farmers for rice, which will require about 10 trillion rupiah.

Where will so much money come from? That is easy. From progressive taxes imposed on the assets of conglomerates. Probo gave simple details of his idea: For example, a luxury home measuring 1,000 to 3,000 square meters would be taxed from 100 to 300 million rupiah. A luxury home of 500 to 1,000 square meters would be taxed between 25 and 100 million rupiah.

"We could also collect taxes on luxury cars based on engine size," he added. For example, a sedan in Singapore is taxed between \$5,000 and \$10,000 [Singapore dollars], or about 6 to 12 million rupiah per year. Meanwhile, there are no fewer than five million vehicles in Indonesia. If there are only one million sedans, an average tax of 5 million per year would produce 5 trillion rupiah.

"What we have now is only the land and building tax (PBB). There is no luxury goods tax," he said. Probo said common people should be exempt from those taxes. The rich people should pay them. "I would not object if my house (on Diponegoro Street, Menteng) were taxed 50 million rupiah per year," he declared. He once talked to the head of a conglomerate, who said he would not object if an annual tax of 100 million rupiah were imposed on his luxury home.

Would big businessmen not run and invest their capital in other countries if they are choked by taxes? "If they

want to go to other countries, they should go. As far as I know, Indonesia is still the place for low taxes." He then compared Indonesia with Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong, which would certainly put them in a dither with tax payments. In those countries there is even a death tax. If a businessman dies, 60 percent of his assets become the property of the government, and the rest goes to his heirs.

Probo is optimistic that his idea for raising the wages of government employees and ABRI would not cause inflation. "What would happen is that the purchasing power of the people would go up." By his calculations, factories are using only 70 percent of their installed capacity. That is natural, for if production were 100 percent of capacity, they could not sell their products. Furthermore, our economy would slowly come to a halt. Why? "Because the purchasing power of our people is so low, the business climate is sluggish, and people's incomes are just barely enough," he said.

Probo noted the "trickle-down-effect" theory that economists have. When businesses are strong, it is hoped that other people will receive drips or leaks. "Now, when there are leaks, the businesses plug them. How can others get any drips?" he asked with concern.

He said that economic theories about dividing up the cake of national development are not proceeding as desired, either. "What is happening now is that the ones holding the development cake do not want to divide it with other people. In fact, they are either eating it themselves or merely piling it up," he asserted. He said that if the people holding the cake understood Pancasila values, they would certainly divide it up. Ironically, those entrusted with holding the development cake are people who do not know Pancasila.

Even if the cake were to be divided now, knowing how to do it would be difficult. One way Probo proposes is to raise the wages of government employees, with the proviso that the government continue to maintain tight supervision of prices. This wage increase would come from progressive taxes like those of neighboring countries. "An example is the way Singapore applies its regulations. We must acknowledge their discipline in obeying the law," he added.

Probosutedjo also criticized the government's weakness and inconsistency in development. "Deregulation always touches only big businesses. Also, the assumption of deregulation is that all our people are merchants," he criticized. Deregulation has never touched farmers, fishermen, or government employees—because deregulation always emphasizes the way businessmen do business.

The government touches only the businessmen who appear to have capital. There is a saying, "Only rich relatives are recognized," which means that the government recognizes only the people who "shine." "In other words, those who do not 'shine' are never touched," he added. In fact, if the businesses of those who 'shine' are having trouble, a way out is found for them."

Only the government's approaches to those who 'shine' are supported by officials, who are friendly with the conglomerates. "We often see that the owners of conglomerates come freely to the homes of government officials. In fact, the officials show deference to the conglomerate owners.

He said this would be resolved if government employees, including ministers, were paid suitable salaries. "It is too bad that we do not recognize 'reverse evidence,'" he added. In countries recognizing that law, officials do not manipulate their jobs. Their assets are checked to see whether they are consistent with their salaries.

Through reverse evidence, there would no longer be officials who could ask what evidence there is as to their corruption. "Of course there is no evidence, because they accept money from their clients without written records. It is generally known that a bank official gets 2 billion rupiah for a credit project of 100 billion rupiah. "This is one blemish on the story of our development," he added.

Probosutedjo was born in Yogyakarta on 1 May 1930. Throughout his teens, he lived in Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra. It was there in 1964 that Probo began to change his direction from the education world to business. He can now be called successful in embracing the world of business through the Mercu Buana Group. Although successful, he has never forgotten the welfare of suffering native businessmen. Why? "I do not get any reward. All I want is that the lot of low-income people be improved," he once told EDITOR.

Because he always takes the side of common people, he is often asked to serve on the boards of trustees of foundations at universities and Islamic boarding schools throughout the country. "I have received about 10 letters from various areas asking me to be a sponsor, and even asking me to lend business capital." Did he fulfill the requests? "It was impossible to fulfill them all," he said.

Probosutedjo's generous and antimonopoly attitude as a prominent native businessman often produces controversy. "It should be noted that I am not jealous of the conglomerates, and I am not anti-Chinese. I only warn of the importance of preventing excessive social disparity. If we do not prevent it, what has now been gained will disappear through social unrest," he said imitating the message Pak Harto [President Suharto] once gave.

#### \* Minister Announces Civil Service Training

93SE0262B Jakarta *EDITOR* in Indonesian 14 Aug 93 pp 74-79

[Text] There is a new job. There is a warehouse full of ideas. That is the story of Major General, retired, T.B. Silalahi, 55. In the near future, he, the minister of state for administrative reform (MENPAN) in the Sixth Development Cabinet, will launch a development program for civilian government employee candidates.

A month after being installed as MENPAN, he rolled out the issue of simple lifestyles. Now, he is preparing instructions for implementing Presidential Decision [KEPPRES] 10/1974 on simple living by government employees. "It will be issued next month," he said.

During breaks in his busy routine on Saturday, 31 July, T.B. Silalahi gave an interview to EDITOR. In a loud voice, he answered questions with a frank and fluent style.

[EDITOR] What in general is the MENPAN's job?

[Silalahi] The minister for efficiency of government apparatus has the functions of organization, personnel, procedures (regulations), and oversight. In other words, that is an elaboration of his duties.

We start with the second task of the Sixth Development Cabinet. A task is a basic job of the cabinet. It is the management of the government apparatus. The job of the MENPAN is to make the apparatus efficient, so that it is responsible, clean, professional, of good character, possessing a work ethic, and is oriented to service. This is also the job of all the cabinet.

For example, this morning, 31 July, I made a surprise inspection at Metropolitan Jakarta Regional Police on the matter of driver's licenses (SIM's). I wanted to know how the service is.

[EDITOR] How often have you conducted surprise inspections?

[Silalahi] Often, but I do not publicize them, and I do not tell reporters, lest it appear that I am seeking popularity. Ha, ha, ha. I go straight to the boss of whatever it is I am inspecting. This morning I went to Jakarta Metropolitan Police at 0730. I was satisfied with what I saw of SIM processing. It is high technology, the highest in ASEAN. Renewal of a SIM takes a maximum of half an hour. It takes more time for the first application, since a person has to take written and practical tests.

[EDITOR] Are there not always opportunities for irregularities?

[Silalahi] Of course. I look to see if there are opportunities for irregularities. In renewing a SIM, the chance for irregularity is slim. If a person waits patiently, there is no problem, but people are often not patient. A person may want merely to sit and read a paper while he sends someone else. Apparently there are "contractors."

[EDITOR] Coming back to your job as MENPAN: What about the forthcoming three-month government employee training?

[Silalahi] I thought: How do we improve the apparatus and make it efficient—the apparatus as organization and as people? We are thinking about the apparatus in terms of existing personnel. It is important to note that everything is up to the people—the "man behind the gun," the military says, or the "man behind the desk," as civilians

say. Personnel are developed from the moment they become government employees until they retire. I am impressed by the commissioning of young officers. They are trained at the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [AKABRI] for more than three years. That is a strong apparatus, and I am also a graduate from there. I have felt its strength. They are developed physically, mentally, in character, and intellectually. Also, employees of the Department of Home Affairs are trained for five years at the STPDN (College of Domestic Government).

[EDITOR] Is that where you got the idea for training future government employees?

[Silalahi] Yes. We have a strong apparatus, but only in the Department of Home Affairs and the Department of Defense and Security. The other departments do not use that model. Up to now, the procedure is to apply, take a written test, be interviewed, and bring a doctor's certificate. If the person passes, he becomes a candidate employee. After serving as a candidate for one or two years, in compliance with Law 8/1974, he is appointed as a government employee. Only then is he given three weeks (75 hours) of pre-job training.

[EDITOR] Specifically, what will the new employee development be like?

[Silalahi] We will give examinations, as usual. Application, examinations, interviews, etc., and then declaration of first phase pass. The person will then enter a three-month physical, mental, and discipline (FMD) program. The terminology is still tentative. It was proposed by the Department of Defense and Security. The physical program will not be as stringent as in the Armed Forces; we will adapt it. For example, there will be the discipline of rising early, attending roll call, running two kilometers, and then going to class.

[EDITOR] Like basic training at AKABRI, or student regimen?

[Silalahi] Rather like that. If the person does not keep up with the schedule, he will do pushups, run, etc. At first, it will be like that. Everything will be punished, and a week will be needed to adjust. Ultimately, he will be used to discipline. If he is constantly punished for three months, that means he can't change. Many of our employees can't get up early, and they come to work late. They are not accustomed to the discipline of organizing their daily lives. Also, many of them are not used to working hard. During training, they will begin activities at 0500 and will work until 2200 without stopping, alternating between class and field. If a person is going to work at the Department of Forestry, that kind of regimen is necessary, since he will have to go to the forests and mountains.

[EDITOR] Does this give the impression of being like the military?

[Silalahi] Don't call it military training. This is not military training. The standards differ from those at AKABRI. The important thing is that we get healthy employees from this basic training. The countries that champion democracy do this: Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea.

[EDITOR] Requests for exceptions are common. How will you deal with that?

[Silalahi] There will be exceptions, of course, such as for heart trouble, asthma, and so on. People with such problems naturally cannot take part. If there is an exception, but the person can be trained, there is no problem. For example, there may be a report that a person is not able to do the field run after morning roll call. Don't think there are not a lot of excuses at AKABRI. People entering AKABRI bring many excuses. But at PANTUHIR [expansion not given], it will be obvious. When I used to test them, they wore only their shorts. All their blemishes were visible. Although they may not do a lot of athletics, they can still be there, as long as they are not sick. Through running, calisthenics, and swimming, their physical condition will steadily improve. We can envision that if our government employees do not go through such a process, the sick ones will be constantly sick during 30 years of work. That is a problem. That does not include the expense of the person's treatment at the hospital, if it is free; and his work will not be effective because of his illness.

[EDITOR] Does the three months represent a screening period?

[Silalahi] They can be failed if they do not meet the physical, mental, or discipline requirements for becoming a government employee who will work for 30 years. From that selection process, we will get employees that are strong in physical, mental, and discipline aspects. They have to be "switched" from an unrestricted campus life or community life to the world of government apparatus. They must have order. The three months will be enough to change their mentality and environment.

[EDITOR] What about their intellectual development?

[Silalahi] If there are only 10-20 applicants for department A, we will not teach department technical subjects. They will only be taught general things. After three months of preparation, they will be "distributed" to their departments. Under Law No. 8/1974, they do not immediately become employees. According to the law, they must go through one or two years as candidate employees. We follow that law, but there will be just one year for adjustment. During that year, they will be taught technical subjects for that department—"on the job training." They will be appointed as employees after one year and will not have to wait two years.

[EDITOR] What about the cost?

[Silalahi] For the pre-job course (75 jobs), the maximum cost is 80,000 to 90,000 rupiah per person. The Department of Home Affairs holds a three-month course for subdistrict chiefs at a cost of 600,000 rupiah per person. Let us use that amount. If we process 65,000 employees this year, the cost would be 40 billion rupiah. Actually, 40 billion rupiah is not very much if we put it this way: The sum of 600,000 per person is the same as four months' salary for an employee at echelon III/a, plus rice, etc.

[EDITOR] Is that not too much?

[Silalahi] Why is it too much, when we consider that he will be an employee for more than 30 years? Consider it to be salary for this program, so that he can serve the country for 30 years. If that is too expensive, let us separate them by echelon. Perhaps we should give priority to echelon III/a first. If national finances are difficult, let echelon III go ahead, since they are "the next leaders." They will total only about 10,000 (20 percent) of the 65,000 new government employees who will be processed this year.

[EDITOR] When will it begin?

[Silalahi] It will begin in REPELITA VI [Sixth Five-Year Development Plan] next year. Its cost will be put on the DUK [expansion not given] or DUP [Proposed Project List] for next year. It has to be listed by this October and will be in the APBN [National Budget] next year.

[EDITOR] Will this program be under the office of the MENPAN?

[Silalahi] Yes. Education is conducted by the State Administration Institute, which is under the supervision of the MENPAN. We make the structure of its work the same as that of departments. The pre-job course will also be put under this program.

[EDITOR] Will this program also touch the BUMN's [state-owned business enterprises]?

[Silalahi] Yes. There has always been training like this in the BUMN's, with differences, such as in PERTAMINA [National Oil and Natural Gas Company] and TELKOM [Telecommunications Corporation]. We will now have one frame of reference for all the BUMN's, and it will be separate from government employees. It will use company budgets, and it will start this very year.

[EDITOR] What about subsequent development?

[Silalahi] The career development system will be integrated with education, namely advanced and career ladder education. It will begin with SEPADA [Basic Administrative Management School], SEPALA [Advanced Administrative Management School] (echelon IV), SEPADYA [Mid-Level Administrative Management School] (echelon III), and SESPA [Administrative Management Staff School] (echelon II). Then there will be SESPANAS [National Administrative Management Staff School] for echelon II, and so on. SESPANAS has

begun to be held under one roof for all departments. That is a promotion and selection training, in which people are oriented toward jobs at echelons I and II. It is like SESKOAD [Army Staff and Command School] in ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces]. SESPANAS is the last step in the education of a government employee. There is also LEMHANAS [National Defense Institute], the national leadership course for government and private sector employees and members of ABRI.

[EDITOR] How far have preparations gone for the FMD program?

[Silalahi] The "software" is ready. The KEPPRES hasn't been issued. The earlier KEPPRES on pre-job training has to be changed. It is now being drafted. More than a month ago I formed a team at LAN, representing the Department of Home Affairs, the BUMN's, the other departments, and the State Secretary.

[EDITOR] Are you confident that in three months you can produce strong government employees?

[Silalahi] Basic training, called Candradimuka, at the Military Academy is always three months. What is called "basic training" at the STPDN is also three months. This is no guarantee, of course. It is the minimum for training. In fact, it is an international standard, like "military basic training" in the United States. We are not precisely imitating that, but three months appear to be suitable for basic preparation. In Singapore, it is longer. After finishing SMA [high school], a person has "national service," a kind of compulsory military service, for two years. In South Korea, basic training involves all of society: businessmen, government employees, artists, etc. They are disciplined and "workaholics." They are ahead of Japan. Japan has been surpassed by all the European countries, because of their high work ethic and sense of nationhood. The South Korean defense and security departments are certainly the ones who planned that, in cooperation with other departments.

[EDITOR] Is it possible for us to move in that direction?

[Silalahi] The Defense Law provides for it, but it cannot be done because of the cost.

[EDITOR] Can this program change the mentality of government employees?

[Silalahi] It is hard to change character. It depends on the person. People are also shaped by their environment. The important thing is to provide preparation. For that reason, there is a selection of input so that the output of the development process will be good.

[EDITOR] How can you bring discipline to the government apparatus when pay is inadequate?

[Silalahi] There is a moral satisfaction that cannot be measured with money. Government employees must have a certain pride. We do this through functional jobs. There are also programs for model teachers, automatic

service promotions in isolated areas, automatic pensions, and other forms of appreciation and career management approaches. There are almost four million government employees. An average pay raise of 20,000 rupiah per person would mean adding 80 billion rupiah per month. Using only a salary approach would be very difficult. Nevertheless, salary approaches should also be considered.

[EDITOR] The bureaucratic mentality of government employees keeps them from acting. Even deregulation is not effective.

[Silalahi] Take the BUMN's as an example. Their orientation to business is for making profits, and they are a bureaucracy. Like it or not, there is a bureaucratic link. Their commissioners are also government people. Normally, they are more cautious, complying with regulations. They have to consider many things when they make decisions. The thought has occurred to make them just companies, but they always have to be cautious.

[EDITOR] What is your attitude as a bureaucrat who also manages a private corporation?

[Silalahi] My people do not look just 10 years ahead, they look 25 years ahead. Their mobility is exceptional. I compensate for that. The company is not the government's. If it were the government's they would have to do a lot of thinking first. I am also the principal commissioner of PT Timah [Tin Limited Company] (a BUMN), where my attitude is one of caution. [break in interview]

According to T.B. Silalahi, a career must have motivation. A top career is not necessarily identical with prosperity. He has experienced that. When he was still a second lieutenant, he felt poor. It was hard even to get rice a day ahead, although his wife was working, too. But he stayed in the Armed Forces. Career development in the military is clear. "My ambition was to be a general, and the path in that direction was clear. If I did a good job as a lieutenant and platoon commander, I was certain to go to school to become a company commander. A company commander's life was still hard. My family and I were willing to sacrifice, however, because the direction was clear," he said.

Thus, from company commander he became deputy battalion commander. His personal life also improved. His career progressed. "Don't think it was all easy, and suddenly I became a general," he said, laughing. Only after becoming a major and commander of a KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command] battalion in Bandung did he feel he could live peacefully, in the sense that he did not have to worry about household expenses or paying for his children's education.

His career path was quite long. In 1972, he became commander of the 8th Cavalry Tank/KOSTRAD Battalion. He was commander of the UNEF Camp in the Middle East in 1973, a SESKOAD lecturer in 1974, assistant for operations to KASDAM [chief of staff of

Military Area Command] IV/Diponegoro in 1984, assistant for planning and budget to KASAD [chief of Army Staff] in 1986, and secretary-general for the Department of Mining and Energy from 1988 to 1993.

He enrolled as an architecture major in the ITB [Bandung Institute of Technology] in 1957 but did not finish because of the outbreak of the PRRI [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia]. He lost contact with his parents and could not receive any money.

"It used to be that for Bataks, the place for schooling was in Yogyakarta at UGM [Gadjah Mada University]." If a person went to Bandung, it was to find a Parahiyangan girl. Ha, ha," he said jokingly. He left the lecture hall and in 1958 entered the AMN [National Military Academy]. He graduated from the AMN in 1961.

Silalahi was born in Siantar on 17 April 1938 and was raised in Balige. His love for Balige was evidenced by his building an SMA at Sopo Surung Village through the Sopo Surung Foundation. "I saw children with potential, poor children whose parents could not send them to school. They could only become bus attendants. They are smart, intelligent children, but do not have the money for school. That was the motivation."

[EDITOR] Coming back to your job. What about the implementation of the simple lifestyle you proposed?

[Silalahi] KEPPRES 10/74 called for simplicity in both personal and official celebrations and in visits to the provinces by people at all echelons. It also regulated official housing and cars (only one) and overseas trips. Instructions for implementation are now being drafted.

[EDITOR] For example?

[Silalahi] It used to be that official celebrations, with dancing and music, cost hundreds of millions. A ceremonial rice dish is the maximum now. A visit to the old folks' home is even better.

The president several times warned regional governments through Syaukat Banjaransari (when he was the president's military secretary). He would go first to the provinces to tell the governors not to use red carpets or banners. The governors felt they were not showing respect without them, but he warned them. The president himself did not want them. He wanted them to show the results of development, while not appearing poor, either. There was no need to excuse children from school or to give presents to fill a Hercules plane. If they wanted to give a present, it should be a Batak shoulder cloth or Buginese sarong as a traditional way of showing respect. That was appropriate.

[EDITOR] Forbidding provincial officials from attending parties given by their boss appears to violate tradition.

[Silalahi] Which culture supports national development, and which does not? Culture is not always in agreement

with development. For example, tribute payments used to be good. Now, values are different. As MENPAN, I find it hard to draft implementation instructions on such things in the framework of simple lifestyles. When a high official gives a party, I say he should not invite people from out of town. Chiefs of regional offices, as subordinates, naturally want to come, but the travel cost from Irian is 1.5 million rupiah. With his wife, the cost is 3 million rupiah. Moreover, the money is government money, on the grounds of an official trip. But I do not permit its inclusion in the instructions, lest people say that the new minister, T.B. Silalahi, does not understand culture.

[EDITOR] How far has the work progressed on the implementation instructions?

[Silalahi] They are now on my desk. I still have to examine them to see if there are other things needed so that the instructions will work properly and be enforceable.

[EDITOR] Will there be penalties for violations?

[Silalahi] There must be. The important thing is awareness. Our ancestors were like that. We should not be penalized if we alter culture, for our own culture has been like that. The objective is management of the government apparatus, controlling it through the oversight functions of the MENPAN. We can put it simply by calling it a family approach. For example, when I meet a minister involved, it is sufficient to admonish him.

[EDITOR] What is the actual purpose of limiting extravagance?

[Silalahi] My target is the government apparatus that uses government money, and not the private sector. If the private sector wants to imitate it, it will mean efficiency for them. For the apparatus, the restrictions are not merely for efficiency. To violate them is automatically an infraction. If the head of a regional office comes to attend a party given by his boss, he normally uses an SPJ (travel order). That is an infraction, for the SPJ has to be fabricated. There are also regional office chiefs who realize that it is enough to send congratulations. There is now no need for more prohibitions in the instructions.

[EDITOR] The parties of some high officials do not yet appear simple.

[Silalahi] Objectively, this year they are much simpler than they were last year. I have been observing them. Some ministers are having parties in their homes. There has been a lot of progress.

[EDITOR] Normally, high officials have a number of jobs. Is that identical with wealth?

[Silalahi] As a consequence of our public service, we must put the brakes on our personal interests. Restrict them, although we may have the means.

[EDITOR] What about implementation of the oath of office, which says that the person will not accept gifts?

[Silalahi] That will be in the instructions.

**\* Child Labor Law Reportedly Not Enforced**

93SE0262.1 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 14 Aug 93  
p 35

[Text] Payaman Simandjuntak, director general for development and oversight (BINAWAS) of the Department of Manpower, gives "thumbs up" to Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 1 of 1987. "It is the best in the world," Dr. Payaman told TEMPO and JAKARTA POST reporter Taufik Abriansyah at Bogor, two weeks ago.

On economic grounds, the ministerial regulation permits children under 14 to work, but, naturally, with the stipulation that such children may work only four hours a day. They are prohibited from working where dangers are great, except when supervised by their parents. The ministerial regulation also provides for sanctions against employers who violate it: three months in prison if caught.

In reality, the ministerial regulation is not consistent with Law Number 1 of 1951, which states that the minimum age of workers is 14. In other words, children under 14 may be prohibited from working. Because of poverty, however, many children must seek a living. Therefore, Ministerial Regulation Number 1 of 1887 was issued to accommodate those needs.

As it often happens, however, regulations differ from their implementation. There are still frequent occurrences of child labor cases that differ from the regulation. Not a few children are employed for more than four hours per day at minimal wages.

For example, Choirul, 13, still works as an unofficial employee at a paint factory in Surabaya. His job is to package cans of paint and act as a messenger to fetch refreshments for other workers. The company pays Choirul 10,200 rupiah per week, or 1,700 rupiah a day. The boy, a primary school graduate from the Rungkut area of Surabaya, has been employed there since last year. "We had pity on him," said one of the managers of the business.

Choirul left school early because, he said, "I did not have money even for food." His father is a bicycle tire repairman. He has four younger siblings. Some of them are in primary school, while the others are not yet in school.

Similarly, Jamilah, 14, has worked for two years in a chocolate factory in Tangerang, West Java. "I have to find food. My father is dead," he said softly. More than 150 children of Jamilah's age can be seen at work in that plant. They work about nine hours per day pouring liquid chocolate into machines or packaging chocolate.

Each is paid only 12,000 rupiah per week, and that only if each one works two hours overtime every day.

When there is a Department of Manpower inspection, a person at the plant said, the child workers are immediately hidden in the warehouse. Do people from the Department of Manpower inspect often? "Oh, they have not been seen for a year," the person said.

There are cases that resemble child slavery at a textile mill in the Glugur area of Medan. Dozens of children from nine to 14 years old work from 0700 until 2300 hours. Their pay is only 15,000 rupiah per month. They are fed rice and fish twice a day. Thankfully, they are off on Sunday.

The tragic story comes from the waters east of North Sumatra. It is suspected that hundreds or thousands of underage children are employed on about 900 offshore fish traps. Last month, three children under 15 were rescued by police after they had been forced to work for three months on a fish trap off the Deli Serdang coast.

Earlier, the three children had been enticed by a labor contractor with exciting promises of pay. It turned out that they had to work 20 hours a day hoisting rolls of cable used for tying nets. They then dried little fish on the deck of the trap. Their wages were uncertain. Their world was limited to a trap 10 by 30 meters.

It was impossible for them to run away, since the trap was from four to eight miles from the shore. If they wanted to run away and they were lucky, they might have been rescued by a passing fisherman. "It is difficult for us to oversee the situation," said Kander Siregar, chief of the Department of Manpower office at Tanjungbalai. His office does not have a boat for monitoring the traps.

Many children working in the formal sector are found in food, beverage, shoe, garment, packing, or estate industries. Child workers are desirable because the children do not demand much.

According to the 1990 census, 2.4 million children between 10 and 14 years of age were employed. That number is actually larger, since many children under 10 are employed. That does not include children working in the informal sector, such as those selling newspapers, shining shoes, selling cigarettes, or helping parents with fishing or farming.

It appears that Ministerial Regulation Number 1 of 1987, which is claimed to be the very best, is not potent enough to protect child laborers. Lily Rilantono, chairperson of the Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation, said "We hope, however, that in the future there will be no more working children."

The problem is not merely the wording of Ministerial Regulation Number 1, but the apparent lax implementation of oversight. According to Payaman, this cannot be left to the government alone. "Anyone can report a company that employs children in violation of regulations," he stated.

**Thailand****Cabinet Supports Police Chief's Transfer**

BK2410013493 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 24 Oct 93 pp 1, 3

[Text] Cabinet ministers yesterday rallied behind Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut's transfer of Police Chief Sawat Amonwiwat which has drawn organised protests from police nationwide. Democrat and New Aspiration ministers and MPs yesterday defended the legality of the transfer order with some arguing that it was not a real "transfer" but a reassignment of duties.

Democrat ministers, however, distanced themselves from taking any responsibility, saying this would have to fall on the shoulders of Gen Chawalit if he failed to clear up the problem.

Pol Gen [Police General] Sawat yesterday urged all policemen to perform their duties as normal and not to resort to protests, department spokesman Pol Lt-Gen [Police Lieutenant-General] Thongchai Chaiyarak told a press conference. He said the police chief, who is not on leave, conveyed to him a message expressing concern about the police show of force in the past two days.

The ministers' defence of the transfer came after two days of rallies by police officers in various provinces to express support for Pol Gen Sawat and to call for his return as Police Department director-general. Pol Gen Sawat was not relieved of his post as police chief but was transferred to assist the Interior Ministry. Pol Gen Phong-amat Amattayakun, the deputy police chief, was named acting police chief in his place.

Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan of New Aspiration said it was impossible for police officers to get the transfer of Pol Gen Sawat changed by staging organised protests. Mr Amnuai, who is responsible for overseeing the work of the Interior Ministry, said the rallies by police officers were pre-arranged to express support for someone they worked with. However, the moves by police officers should not be viewed as a rejection of the order of the Interior Minister or be interpreted as a conflict in the civil service. He believed the officers would do everything within the law and their actions would not have any effect on ministerial orders or on the stability of the Government.

Mr Amnuai did not think the issue would snowball into a crisis. The rank-and-file officers should consider the reasons. At present the Police Chief was only being asked to leave his former duties to help work at the Interior Ministry. It was not a transfer, a punishment or a dismissal from his post. The matter would take some time and officials who did not think they were treated justly could file complaints, Amnuai said.

Pol Gen Sawat has reportedly a letter to the Prime Minister asking for justice on the transfer order.

Interior Permanent Secretary Ari Wong-araya said Gen Sawat should do things according to ministerial procedures. The ministry has a duty to ensure justice for all its permanent officials. Mr Ari, who is in charge of the committee to investigate a lese majeste charge against Pol Gen Sawat, said he did not know whether the police chief would return to his duties after the probe.

The Interior Minister was not out to harm the Police Chief and everything had been done in line with the law, he said. He said that he would investigate the facts surrounding the publication of the HONOLULU ADVERTISER article, considered defamatory to Her Majesty the Queen in the Royal Gazette.

Special Branch Police who drafted the Thai translation of the article have said that the law required an example of the offending article to be printed in order to justify the sales ban issued against the American newspaper.

"I will see what was the intention of publishing the article in the Royal Gazette and I will not probe the police chief alone but those involved in the publication. I will consider this from the documents and established practice," Mr Ari said. He said Gen Chawalit has ordered the investigation to be completed quickly.

As for claims that the transfer was persecution of permanent officials, Mr Ari said he was a permanent official and would uphold the honour of his colleagues and would consider what was right or wrong.

"We have to proceed according to the law. It is not an investigation set out to convict. It's a consideration of the facts so the matter will be ended," Mr Ari said.

Justice Minister Sawai Phatthano, Democrat MP, said permanent official must accept the decision of their superiors who thought out their orders meticulously before issuing them.

Police Commission member Pol Lt-Gen Suphat Chiraphan has threatened to sue Gen Chawalit for abuse of power and an illegal transfer order.

Mr Sawai said the Interior Minister must have considered the order carefully. He also contended that it was not a "transfer" but a call on Pol Gen Sawat to help at the Interior Ministry. The issue would not affect the stability of the Government, he said. Senior officers had warned protesting policemen to be disciplined and violence should not occur.

"I think what they have done so far should be enough. From now on senior officials in the ministry will discuss things. It should be accepted that there should be improvements within the power of the minister."

Some police officers claim that Pol Gen Sawat was transferred because he refused to remove officers connected to the investigation into the stock manipulation case in which some alleged manipulators were claimed to be financial supporters of the New Aspiration Party. Mr Sawai said arguments were being thrown at one another

and he did not want to get into the matter. The decision of a superior based on reasons should be heard.

The police should not make such accusations because their institution was important and if it was shaky it would affect public attitudes, he said. However, the Justice Minister said Gen Chawalit had to realise that if he could not solve the problem he would be criticised inside and outside Parliament. Explaining things in the House would be good to clear up MPs' doubts.

Democrat MP for Bangkok Pricha Suwannathat, a lawyer, said the transfer order was legal under the Administrative Regulations Act which empowered the minister to order senior officials such as the Police Chief to help at the ministry. Although the order did not cite the act, the law could be used to support the transfer, he said. Mr Pricha declined to say whether he thought the order was appropriate. He said the Police Commission could sue Gen Chawalit for misuse of power but he did not think the move would be effective.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said the Police Chief had been granted a Royal Pardon from Her Majesty and, even though Pol Gen Sawat was sued over the case, the court dismissed it because the person filing the suit was not the damaged party. Former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot said he thought the transfer constituted a persecution of permanent officials by politicians. He said that he did not think Pol Gen Sawat had done anything wrong and the charges against him such as failure to eliminate gambling dens, prostitution or solve the Saudi jewellery embezzlement case, were "ancient" matters that should not be solely blamed on the police chief.

"What responsibility must permanent officials take? It's the minister that must take responsibility. Every charge that the Interior Minister made is the fault of the minister. It's he who should resign to take responsibility because he failed to solve the problems," M.R. Khukrit said.

According to Pol Lt-Gen Thongchai, Pol Gen Sawat appreciated the support but wanted them to return to work for the sake of the public.

Pol Gen Sawat has suggested policemen write to him or send postcards to Post Office Box 1234, Bangkok 10000 rather than take to the streets or hold rallies to show their support for him. Pol Lt-Gen Thongchai said.

The spokesman said the police chief felt he was not treated fairly and was not given a clear explanation about the reasons surrounding his transfer. He defended the department, saying it had followed the Government's policy in suppressing prostitution, especially child prostitution, and illegal gambling. The department was satisfied to a certain extent about its performance.

Policemen from every station in Chiang Mai yesterday morning took time off to offer alms to monks and food to orphans at various places, leaving fewer than 15 on-duty officers at each station.

In Muang district, there were reports of traffic congestion downtown as 150 policemen including traffic police gathered at Wat Prasat near the police station to give alms to monks.

Mae Ping and Chang Pluak policemen offered food to children at Siri Watthana Cheshire Foundation and Phuphing policemen did the same for orphans at Ban Kingklaeo.

Most senior police officers said that because yesterday was King Chulalongkon Day, an important day for every Thai, and policemen took the opportunity to make merit.

Assistant Police Chief Pol Lt-Gen Chumphon Atthasat, a classmate of Pol Gen Sawat, said in Bangkok that the police chief was a good superior and he sympathised with his friend. He saw nothing wrong with policemen coming out to express support for the police chief.

## Vietnam

### Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi Receive ADB President

BK2110144793 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT  
21 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 21—Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and party General Secretary Do Muoi today received on separate occasions President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Kimimasa Tarumizu who is on a working visit to Vietnam.

Talking with the Vietnamese leader ADB president expressed his satisfaction at Vietnam's achievements in macroeconomic management, inflation control and in improvement of Vietnam's relations with international monetary and financial organizations. He also expressed his satisfaction at the good results of his working sessions with concerned offices of Vietnam, including the ADB further cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam in the field of finance. [sentence as received]

Speaking to his guest, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet affirmed that the assistance of ADB, other international financial and monetary organizations and foreign countries is a positive contribution to help Vietnam get rid of poverty. The prime minister also informed the ADB leader of a number of Vietnam's main economic programmes and said that Vietnam would like to receive more assistance of ADB in finance and management experience.

During his meeting with party General Secretary Do Muoi, the ADB president informed the Vietnamese party leader of ADB's decision to finance three projects in Vietnam valued at a total of some U.S.\$260 million by the end of this year and further assistance to bigger development projects in the coming [words indistinct]. General Secretary Do Muoi expressed his thanks to ADB for its financial assistance to Vietnam and his wish that ADB will help Vietnam in training, personnel, managing

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the use of capital sources and implementing development credits, especially rural credit.

**Assistance Agreement Signed 22 Oct**

*BK2210155793 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT  
22 Oct 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 22—An agreement on technical assistance in banking was signed here today by Cao Si Kiem, general governor of the Vietnam State Bank, and Kimimasa Tarumizu, president of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Under this agreement, ADB will provide Vietnam U.S.\$568,000 to pay for consultants to assist in the development of medium and small-scale rural credit. This is the first ADB assistance to Vietnam since 1978.

ADB has resumed its relations with Vietnam by making public its decision to provide the country with three project loans totalling more than U.S.\$261 million by the end of this year:

- U.S.\$76.5 million for irrigation and flood protection rehabilitation project
- U.S.\$120 million for first road improvement project that will focus on rehabilitating about 450 km of the national highway between Ho Chi Minh City and Nha Trang and
- U.S.\$65 million to help rehabilitate the Ho Chi Minh City water supply and sanitation system.

In addition to these loans, which total U.S.\$261.5 million, ADB expects to provide about 10 technical assistance grants totalling around U.S.\$10 million by the end of 1993. ADB lending to Vietnam will increase to about U.S.\$300 million in 1994 and will rise further to about U.S.\$350 million annually in 1995 and 1996.

Mr. Tarumizu said that ADB would continue assisting Vietnam in the field of finance, fund raising, effective use of foreign aid, etc.

**News Conference Held After Signing**

*BK2310020293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] In Hanoi last night [22 October], Mr. Cao Si Kiem, governor of Vietnam State Bank, and Mr. Kimimasa Tarumizu, president of the Asia Development Bank [ADB], held a joint news conference on the assistance that the ADB will provide Vietnam in its economic development.

Numerous domestic and foreign journalists attended the news conference. Governor Cao Si Kiem and the ADB president pointed out that the ADB has signed with the Vietnamese Government an aid agreement that will help Vietnam in technological areas and consultancy in developing rural credit on a small scale. The cost of the project will be \$568,000. This is the first technical aid agreement since 1978, which opens a new page in the Vietnam-ADB relationship.

Also this year, the ADB will provide assistance to Vietnam in three projects: upgrading rural infrastructure, transportation, and water supply, which will cost a total of \$261 million. Until 1995, the ADB will give Vietnam a total loan of \$1 billion.

Governor Cao Si Kiem and Mr. Kimimasa Tarumizu answered many questions from domestic and international journalists on ADB assistance for Vietnam to help the country continue renovating its financial and banking system so that it can efficiently use ADB loans.

**Deputy Premier Receives Chinese Delegation**

*BK2210124393 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong received a Chinese Government delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, on the afternoon of 19 October at the Government Office. The delegation was participating in governmental-level talks on the territorial border issue between Vietnam and China. Also present was Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan.

Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong praised the signing of an agreement on fundamental principles to resolve the border issue between Vietnam and China. He stated that this is a new step to resolve the border issue both on land and at sea between the two countries and to contribute to stepping up the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, in the interest of the people of Vietnam and China and of peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

The comrade stressed that the most important thing is to strictly carry out the agreement with the goal of strengthening mutual trust and cooperation.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said that the signing of the above agreement is an important step and also a wonderful start creating the foundation for resolving remaining border problems between the two countries and also creates favorable conditions for further development of relations between Vietnam and China.

**Mandarin Beam on Border Accord Ceremony**

*OW2510020493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in Mandarin 0830 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[From the "Commentary on Current Events" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: At a recent formal ceremony for the signing of an agreement reached between Vietnam and China on the basic principles for resolving bilateral border and territorial issues, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan reiterated: China stands for the settlement of all outstanding problems between Vietnam and China through peaceful negotiations.

We will discuss these problems as follows:

The agreement, reached between the Vietnamese and Chinese Governments after 20 years of negotiations, was formally signed in Hanoi which was witnessed by a large number of Vietnamese and foreign reporters.

In a speech after the signing ceremony, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said: In evaluating the agreement—an important agreement reached between the two sides after 20 years of negotiations—we would term it as having made important contributions to fostering Vietnamese-Chinese friendship and cooperative relations.

Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan stressed: To resolve difficult and complicated border and territorial issues, both sides should continue to make concerted efforts and actively cooperate so as to properly resolve the issues. He spoke highly of the Chinese Government and Foreign Ministry for their fine cooperation that resulted in such settlement of the issues.

In a speech at the signing ceremony, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said:

[Begin Tang recording] The signing of this important document, on the one hand, indicates a solid step and good beginning made by China and Vietnam in their continued efforts to properly and gradually solve outstanding territorial and border issues between the two sides in the spirit of consultations and negotiations on an equal footing. On the other hand, it will lay a sound foundation for resolving other border and territorial issues in the future. [end recording]

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan stressed: At present, the Chinese and Vietnamese Governments are implementing their own policies for national rejuvenation. China is concentrating all its resources to develop society and economy. Therefore, in addition to domestic stability, it also needs a smooth international environment to successfully realize its undertaking for rejuvenation. Particularly because Vietnam is China's neighbor, China will, as it always does, attach importance to maintaining goodwill and friendly relations with Vietnam.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan vowed: The Chinese side will strictly and scrupulously implement the guidelines and rules of the signed agreement. He also promised: The Chinese side will continually cooperate with the Vietnamese side so as to make joint efforts to transform the Sino-Vietnamese border into a peaceful and friendly one.

#### Sihanouk Comments on Vietnamese Residents Cited

BK2210140893 *Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese* 1100 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] In its edition of last week, THE CAMBODIAN TIMES quoted King Sihanouk as saying in an interview with this journal that we should not raise the question of

holding negotiations to resolve the issue of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. Instead, we should let these people continue to live in this country. During his recent tour of four Cambodian provinces, King Sihanouk found that Cambodian and Vietnamese residents are coexisting in a very harmonious and friendly way. The king emphatically said: The point is that the royal government should take effective measures to protect Vietnamese residents in all of Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge as it is only the Khmer Rouge who are guilty of manslaughter.

#### Commentary Lauds Sihanouk's Stance

BK2210134793 *Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English*  
1000 GMT 22 Oct 93

#### [Station commentary]

[Text] The Cambodian Royal Government will take effective measures to safeguard Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. This was stated by Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk in an interview with the newspaper THE CAMBODIAN TIMES. Here is our radio comment:

King Sihanouk said that in his recent visit to four provinces, he saw that Cambodians and Vietnamese live in harmony and friendship. He emphasized that the government will take effective measures to safeguard Vietnamese residents against the Khmer Rouge. Over the past years, the Khmer Rouge has brutally killed many Vietnamese residents who are leading a normal life in Cambodia.

Vietnam has many times protested against Khmer Rouge's atrocities and called on the Cambodian Government to stop the Khmer Rouge's massacre of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia and to ensure their (?virtual) normal life.

Vietnam has also appealed to the international community to denounce any ethnic discrimination and to force the Khmer Rouge to abide by the International Convention on Human Rights.

Vietnamese residents in Cambodia are innocent people. They have been living in Cambodia for many generations and have been assisted by local authorities. They have contributed to the construction of Cambodia. It is hoped that the Royal Government of Cambodia will respond to the statement of King Sihanouk to ensure the normal life of Vietnamese residents as well as of other nationals in Cambodia.

#### Deputy Prime Minister Visits Qatar 18-20 Oct

BK2210152993 *Hanoi VNA in English* 1508 GMT  
22 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 22—A delegation of the Vietnamese Government, led by Deputy Prime Minister

Nguyen Khanh for the first time paid an official visit to Qatar from Oct. 18-20 at the invitation of the government of Qatar.

On Oct. 19, Deputy P.M. Khanh was received by Amir Shaykh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani and heir apparent, Minister of Defence Shaykh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani. The Qatari Amir expressed his thanks to the Vietnamese Government for its sending a high-level delegation to Qatar. He considered this event as a great support for the cause of independent defence and national construction of the Qatari people. He held that a nation, which made great sacrifices for national independence and freedom as Vietnam, would have to live in peace and happiness. The Qatari Amir wished that the Vietnamese people would soon overcome difficulties to build a prosperous Vietnam. He expressed his wish for further development of the friendship and multi-sided cooperation with Vietnam.

For his part, Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh expressed his sincere thanks to the amir, heir apparent and people of Qatar for their good will and fine sentiments to the Vietnamese people. He affirmed that the Vietnamese Government and people wish to promote the cooperation with Qatar in all fields.

Deputy P.M. Khanh conveyed President Le Duc Anh and Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's best regards to the amir, heir apparent and people of Qatar.

While in Qatar, the Vietnamese delegation had working sessions with the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of economy, finance and commerce, the minister of education, vice-president of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The two sides agreed on initial measures aimed at opening the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of commerce, labour, public health, education and aviation. The Qatari side wished that commodity and labour force of Vietnam would be in Qatar soon.

Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh called at the Um Said Petro-chemical Complex nearby Doha capital.

On Oct. 20, the delegation was given a dinner by heir apparent Shaykh Hamad Bin Khalifa al-Thani before leaving there.

### **Party Secretary Visits Industrial Fair**

*BK2510071393 Hanoi VNA in English 0653 GMT  
25 Oct 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25—General Secretary Do Muoi of the Communist Party of Vietnam yesterday visited the 1993-international fair on industrial products which is being held at the Giang Vo Exhibition-Fair Centre in Hanoi.

General Secretary Muoi was accompanied by Minister of Culture and Information Tran Hoan and Minister of Heavy Industry Tran Lum.

During the visit, he met many Vietnamese and foreign businessmen and wished them success in their undertakings.

Also yesterday, the organizing board of the fair awarded 314 medals and 138 certificates of merit to the best products among the 5,000 items on show.

Also in the fair, a seminar on Vietnam's industry in market-oriented economy was held by the organizing board and the Institute of Technical Science Information under the Heavy Industry Ministry.

Thirty-one reports delivered at the seminar dealt with urgent problems which Vietnam's industries are coping with in the integration into the market economy experience in production management, and effective solutions to protect and promote industries including policies on prices, interest rates, investment, market control and customs tariff.

### **Defense Minister Visits Planning Institute**

*BK2210140293 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] Senior General Doan Khue, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national defense, recently paid a working visit to the Economics and Technology General Department Planning Institute. During the past 47 years, the institute has overcome a lot of difficulties in maintaining, studying, and modernizing various projects to satisfy the demands of military and economic sciences.

To facilitate the combat-readiness training of the armed forces, the institute has produced a large number of weapons of various types for training purposes such as blank cartridges, drill grenades, hand flares and other weapons used for training and so forth.

In particular, to serve the requirements of industrial development, the institute has designed a control system for use with lathes, grinders and planes; an electrodes control system for metallurgical furnaces at the Gia Sang steel rolling plant; a control system for cranes, and so forth.

Senior General Doan Khue cited those efforts and achievements scored by all the cadres and employees of the institute. He also urged them to continue developing their spirit of independence and self-motivation in studying and improving their equipment, in such a way as to suit our economic conditions and to achieve results as expected.

### **Doan Khue Chairs Military Committee Meeting**

*BK2210091393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] The 21 October issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper reports that on 14-16 October the Central Military Party Committee held a meeting to

study and solicit opinions on the draft political report of the mid-term national party conference. Attending the meeting were Party Central Committee members working in the armed force and some leading cadres of the Ministry of National Defense and general departments, organs, research centers, and institutions of the armed force. Comrade General Doan Khue, member of the party Political Bureau, vice secretary of the Central Military Party Committee, and national defense minister, chaired the meeting.

After Senior Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu presented the meaning and main contents of the draft political report, the participants spent time studying and offering opinions on the draft report. In order to help perfect this important party document, they set aside one day to discuss the parts dealing with the general evaluation, directions, and duties, including the section on the renovation of the political system, party building work, security, national defense, and the situation and duties in the future.

#### **Dao Duy Tung Gives Briefing on Political Report**

*BK2110081393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 93*

[Text] This morning, in Hall at No. 10 Nguyen Canh Chan Street, Hanoi, Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the party Political Bureau and Secretariat gave a briefing to more than 200 scientists, writers, and artists. The attendants were from different associations of science, technology, literature, and the arts; schools; and institutions. The briefing was on the meaning and content of the draft political report to be submitted at the mid-term national party conference. Earlier, the party Secretariat held study workshops for retired high-level party and military cadres on the draft report.

#### **Discussions Held on Draft Political Report**

*BK2110135993 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] More than two hundred scientists and (artists) met in Hanoi on Wednesday to discuss the draft political report to be presented at the mid-term conference of representatives of party members throughout Vietnam. The report reviews the renovation process along the line of industrialization and modernization, multi-economic sector, the wrongs with market economy, and state management.

#### **Dac Lac Prepares for National Party Conference**

*BK2210104393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] The Dac Lac provincial party executive committee recently held an enlarged conference to contribute views to the draft political report to be presented by the seventh party central committee to the mid-term national party conference of delegates. The participants also reviewed and assessed the local situation during the past nine months of 1993 and elected delegates to the mid-term national party conference.

The conference spent much time allowing the participants to study, discuss, and contribute their views to the draft political report. Most of them unanimously agreed with the content of the report and also made many suggestions with the goal of helping to clarify the party's viewpoints in the new stage.

Many of the participants concentrated on assessing the real state of socioeconomic life and national security and defense in the province and the central highlands during the recent past. They also suggested that the results of the review and evaluation of socioeconomic development in the mountainous regions and regions inhabited by the people of ethnic minority groups, as well as development orientations for the days ahead, be included in the political report.

**Australia****U.S. Grain Deal With China Not To Affect Sales**

*BK2110080493 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 93*

[Text] The Barley Board says it does not expect Australian sales to be affected by an American subsidy deal with China. The board says China is one of Australia's most important malting barley markets, representing about 40 percent of exports. The Barley Board assistant manager of marketing, Barry Marshall, says although American deal with China is disappointing, it is not expected to affect Australia's exports. He says China is likely to increase imports of Australian malting barley next year. The Australian Barley Board has written to the United States Department of Agriculture advising that the subsidy, which has yet to be determined, should be struck at a low level.

**Foreign Minister Says UN Resources Overstretched**

*BK2410070093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 24 Oct 93*

[Text] Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister Senator Gareth Evans says the United Nations is being overstretched through its intervention in the increasing number of disputes and conflicts around the world. In a statement marking the United Nations Day, Senator Evans said the international community is increasingly calling on the UN as a peacekeeper. However, he says that current demands on the UN are taking excessive pressure on its resources. The foreign minister added that Australia was actively supporting reforms to improve the UN capacity and pressing for more attention to and resources for preventive diplomacy.

**Senate Passes 'Key' Federal Budget Bills**

*BK2210032093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0100 GMT 22 Oct 93*

[Text] The Federal government's key budget bills have finally been passed in the Senate, but not without an historic vote in a dispute over Senate rules. Graeham World reports that the Green Party independent senators were also criticized during the debate over legislation for a fuel tax.

[Begin recording] [World] In one of the key votes the two Green senators split—Senator Chamarette siding with the opposition, while Sen. Margetts abstained, giving the government a win by one vote. National Party Senate leader Ron Boswell accused the Greens of treating the public like fools.

[Boswell] I have been in this place 12 years and I have seen some stunts in my life, but that takes the cake.

[World] Then came the historic tied vote on a technical motion and a clarifying decision by the president, Kerry

Sibraa. That prompted two unsuccessful opposition motions of dissent before the government eventually pushed the legislation through. [end recording]

**Fiji****Minister Urges Expanding Economy Through Exports**

*BK2510070693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT 25 Oct 93*

[Text] Suva, Oct 24 (AFP)—The Fiji Government is committed to improving its economic growth principally through the expansion of exports, finance minister Paul Manuela has announced. Addressing the annual conference of the Fiji Chamber of Commerce and Industry late Saturday, Manuela said the growth it sought would have to come through private sector expansion.

"International experience as well as our own experience, has shown that the only way to achieve sustained economic growth is by enabling the private sector to compete internationally and to allow market forces to direct investment and production to the most profitable opportunities," he said.

The country's economic policies were directed at three key areas: raising rates of effective investment, improving competitiveness of the labour force and managing the role of government. Fiji's rate of investment fell throughout the 1980s largely due to a protected economy which failed to offer the necessary market incentives for investors.

The government's role now is "an enabling one", Manuela said.

"We have to remove regulations which prevent the emergence of market-determined investment opportunities. We have to ensure that investors have access to skilled manpower, at reasonable cost".

"In short, our policies are designed to give growth to the economy, to put people in employment, put money in their pockets, and to provide the revenue that government needs to achieve high standards in social services."

Manuela said much had been done since 1989 when the Interim Government put in place a reform package following the 1987 military coups, but the process of reform was far from complete.

**New Zealand****Role of Military Establishment Reviewed**

*BK2410022093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0132 GMT 24 Oct 93*

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Wellington, Oct 24 (AFP)—New Zealand's military establishment, one of the world's smallest, is trying to work out whether it is credible any longer and what its role should be. With only 1.6 percent of New Zealand's gross domestic product spent on defence, against Australia's 2.4 percent of a much bigger GDP, the military has no clear mission.

New Zealand has taken part in most of the big wars this century and until the mid 1980s was tied by treaty to Australia and the United States. In 1986 under the anti-nuclear policies of then prime minister David Lange New Zealand opted out of ties with Washington.

The New Zealand navy's front-line consists of four 20 year-old-plus frigates while the army can muster a light armoured squadron and an infantry brigade. The air force has A4 Skyhawks, five C130 Hercules, six P3 Orions, 14 Iroquois helicopters and a number of transport and training planes. In the latest issue of the official NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE QUARTERLY international affairs specialist John Beaglehole of Waikato University said New Zealand recognises it does not face a direct threat to its territory.

The main political parties saw the military's function as participating in United Nations forces, but Beaglehole said with U.N. forces engaged increasingly in peace-making, serious new issues were arising. "How would New Zealand have reacted if the 23 U.N. soldiers recently shot dead in Somalia had been not Pakistanis, but New Zealanders? If we are to become more involved, are we sure that our real interests are being served?"

He questioned why New Zealand even had forces in Africa at all and said there was a danger in seeing the United Nations as a solution for everything.

Kevin Clements head of Peace Research Centre at the Australian National University said in the quarterly New Zealand had the minimum but credible defence force at existing levels of expenditure.

"New Zealand has not joined the rush to modernise and expand its defence capabilities as have other countries in

the Asia-Pacific region (for pragmatic rather than principled reasons). That means it is well placed to promote non-proliferation and conventional demilitarisation. By placing weapons of mass destruction, control of the regional arms trade and transparency issues on the regional agenda, it will make itself even more secure."

Ramesh Thakur of Otago University said New Zealand did not need a large defence force.

The main argument for having a defence force was the "persistence of conflict and the lack of international institutions to secure world peace," he said. As the risk here was low, New Zealand did not need a costly defence force.

"It does need one that is thoroughly professional, and trained and equipped to respond flexibly to a plausible range of contingencies, including U.N. peacekeeping."

Peace activist Owen Wilkes said New Zealand could abolish its military establishment now and no harm would come for the next generation or two.

"But we can't be sure, and it would be politically unrealistic to try, so the problem is to design a military force that is as useful as possible for defence (in the true sense) and as useless as possible for offence."

One hint of military thinking comes in another quarterly report on New Zealand's breakthrough at devising a real time computer modelling system for the detection of submarines in coastal waters.

Defence Scientific Establishment (DSE) group manager Mike Guthrie said they had made a world first in the new [word indistinct] of submarine detection. He said submarines were becoming even harder to detect.

"The modern conventional submarine is readily available, is not particularly expensive and is being bought by large numbers of countries who are wealthier than us and while there is no immediate threat to New Zealand, one submarine snooping around in our area, and they can hang around for weeks these days, would have a tremendous effect on our ability to trade," he said.

